

*History of Sciences in India Publications*

# CARAKA SAMHITĀ

(A Scientific Synopsis)

By

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and

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## FOREWORD

The present monograph of *Caraka Samhitā* is the first of a series of studies being published by the National Institute of Sciences of India which in 1959 constituted a Board for the compilation of a History of Sciences in India. Several bibliographies and monographs are now ready and their publication will be taken up as and when funds become available.

The work of the Board has now been taken over by the National Commission for the History of Sciences in India, inaugurated on January 15, 1965, by Shri M. C. Chagla, the Union Minister of Education.

This monograph offers a scientifically classified account of the contents of *Caraka Samhitā*, one of the two earliest and most renowned medical treatises of ancient India. Of these two treatises, *Caraka Samhitā* and *Suśruta Samhitā*, dealing respectively with medicine and surgery in the main, *Caraka* is admittedly the more ancient, though both have passed through repeated recensions by later and more advanced workers. The significance of these treatises lies in the rational basis of their concepts and discourse, and in their adoption of scientific terminology.

No definite date acceptable to all, could however be assigned as to the composition of *Caraka Samhitā*, though its antiquity is not generally challenged. The extant *Caraka* is a redaction by Dṛdhabala of the genuine *Caraka Samhitā*, which was itself a redaction by Caraka of the original work of Agnivesa, a disciple of Ātreya Punarvasu—a teacher in the University of Taxila during the age of Buddha. Caraka has been identified by some scholars with a physician of the same name in the court of the Indo-Scythian king Kaniska, who reigned in the second century A.D. From a consideration of internal and external evidence many authorities are of opinion that *Caraka Samhitā* is more or less a record or compilation of the deliberations of a congress of medical experts in ancient India held in the early Buddhist era. Hence the progress of scientific knowledge in ancient India, as recorded in the medical treatise of Caraka—the most celebrated of the early Indian authors on the subject, may be compared with that of contemporary Greece, as represented by the works of Hippocrates. It has therefore, been assumed by some western scholars that the medical knowledge, as expounded by Caraka, betrays some acquaintance with the works of that Greek author, though they have failed to advance any convincing proof.

This synoptic survey is well documented and its authors have taken good care of avoiding all attempts at improving upon Caraka's concepts and views in order to give them an air of modernity, which often unfortunately occurs in the case of many modern publications on ancient texts. This will help ensuring a proper assessment of the standard of scientific knowledge prevailing in India during the time of Caraka. The work will therefore, serve as a record of reliable source materials for the compilation of a history of Indian medicine. A similar survey of the contents of *Suśruta Samhita* is now in progress. Students of medicine and pharmacology particularly those interested in research will find the publication quite useful. Moreover, it will contribute in no small measure towards the preparation of scientific terminology in Indian languages so urgently needed at the present moment.

The Convener desires to express on behalf of the retiring Board its appreciation of the meticulous care and scholarship with which Prof. P. Ray with the assistance of Shri Hirendra Nath Gupta, has carried out the task. The monograph will be welcomed by a wide circle of interested readers.

I do confidently hope that the book will not fail to achieve the purpose it has in view.

February 4 1963

D. M. Bose  
Convener

## PREFACE

In the present work a synoptic survey of the *Caraka Samhita*, a well known medical treatise of ancient India, has been made. The concepts, processes, methods, and materials, which occur in the treatise in a scattered manner, interspersed with an abundance of metaphysical disquisitions and with frequent reference to Vedic gods and hymns, have been co-ordinated and systematized from a scientific point of view. Most of the materials have been arranged in tabular forms for ready reference and rapid survey. Wherever necessary, and as far as possible, both English and Latin equivalents of all Sanskrit names and terms have been supplied to avoid ambiguities in their identification.

This is possibly the first attempt at rendering in English on a scientific basis the salient features of the views and observations of Caraka in a classified manner in order to make them accessible to all those English speaking scholars, who may not have time and opportunities to go through the original Sanskrit text, or its English translations that are available. We would like to acknowledge here the valuable help we have received from these translations.

A proper assessment of the standard of scientific knowledge, particularly of medical science, acquired by the ancient Indians at a time prior to Galen, if not even much earlier as upheld by some scholars, is thus likely to be facilitated. Students of medicine and pharmacology, interested in research work, are also expected to find this publication particularly useful for their purpose.

In preparing this synopsis we have made use of the following editions of the text, and have consulted the available commentaries and translations.

- 1 *Ālpa-kalpātara*, the complete text of *Caraka Samhita*, edited by Kaviraja Gangadhara with commentary, Vols. I-III. Second Edition, Calcutta, 1880-81.
- 2 *Caraka Samhita*, complete text with Cakrapāṇi's commentary, edited by Harinatha Viśarada. Calcutta, 1892.
- 3 *Caraka Samhitā*, edited by Shree Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Society, with introduction, commentary and indices including English, Hindi and Gujarati translations, Vols. I-VI. Jamnagar, 1949.
- 4 *Caraka Samhita (Agnivesa Samhita as revised by Caraka and Dṛdhabala)*, with *Āyurveda Dipikā*, the commentary of Cakrapāṇi Datta, edited by Vaidya Jāḍavaji Trīkamaji Āchārya, third edition. Nirṇaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1941.

References in the present work to the chapters and verses in the original text follow the numberings given in the two last named publications

For botanical and zoological names the following authoritative works served as the principal source of our information

- 1 *Flora of British India* by J B Hooker, Vols I VII London, 1872 1897
- 2 *Pharmacographica Indica* by W Dymock *et al*, Vols I IV London, Bombay, and Calcutta, 1893
- 3 *Indian Medicinal Plants* by R N Chopra, Patna, 1932
- 4 *The Fauna of British India* (including Ceylon, and Burma) Taylor and Francis, London, 1949
- 5 *Sanskrit English Dictionary* by M Monier Williams Oxford, 1951

In spite of all our precautions, we are quite conscious of the possibility of mistakes and errors, still occurring in this synopsis and we shall be thankful to our readers for bringing them to our notice, if they happen to find any

The following abbreviations have been used

*Sū* — *Sutrasthana*, *Ni* — *Nidanasthāna*, *Vī* — *Vīmanasthana*, *Śā* — *Śarīrasthana*,  
*In* — *Indriyasthana*, *Ci* — *Cikitsasthana*, *Ha* — *Halpasthana*, *Si* — *Siddhisthana*

We take this opportunity of expressing our grateful thanks to Pandit N C Vedantatirtha of the Asiatic Society for his kindly going through the final proof and verifying the Sanskrit names and terms Our thanks are also due to Mrs S Mitra, Sub editor, National Institute of Sciences of India, for her *ungrudging assistance in reading the proofs and in seeing the work through the press* We must also express our great appreciation for all facilities we have received from the authorities of the Asiatic Society for working in their library Finally, we wish to acknowledge our thankfulness to Dr D M Bose, Convener, for his keen interest in the work, carried out under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences of India Above all, we consider it our bounden duty to offer our grateful thanks to Dr A C Ukil who, as the President of the N I S I, *took the main initiative in organizing the scheme for compiling a History of Sciences in India and, as the first convener of its Board evinced a great interest in our work with all possible encouragement and help*

We would also like to record here our appreciation of the patient co operation of Sree Saraswati Press Ltd, Calcutta, in bringing out this publication

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## I AUTHORSHIP AND DATE OF COMPOSITION

The *Caraka Samhitā* (literally, treatise compiled by Caraka) is a Sanskrit work of great antiquity. Though primarily a compendium on "Āyurveda" (science of life), the philosophical concepts and views that form a considerable part of the *Caraka Samhitā*, serving, as it were, as the background of knowledge and practice of medicine in ancient India, must be considered an integral part of the work.

It is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to fix an exact date for its composition, or even to identify its author with any certainty. The only text available at present is a redaction by Drdhabala of the 9th century A.D., who repeatedly mentioned in the body of the text that he merely edited an ancient work of this name, restoring and reconstructing some missing passages. In fact, a major portion of the last book of the *Samhitā*, *Siddhīsthāna*, was added by him.

The text gives a detailed account of how the *Caraka Samhitā* was originally composed. A conference of sages, meeting somewhere in the Himalayas, with the common object of alleviating human suffering and assuring a long, healthy and satisfying life to all, decided to take all steps to acquire the necessary knowledge for that purpose (*Sū* Chap 1). Later, one of these sages, Ātreya Pūnarvasu by name, requested six of his disciples to compile his teachings in writing (*Sū* Chap 2). The treatise of Agniveśa was considered the best, and the *Samhitā* of Agniveśa, revised by Caraka at some later date, formed the basis of Drdhabala's edition. In fact, the major portion of *Caraka Samhitā* is presented in the form of questions and answers between the disciple Agniveśa and his teacher Ātreya.

There is no reason why this account, as far as the sequence of authorship is concerned, should not be accepted as correct. Cakrapāṇi Datta (11th century) in his commentary *Āyurvedadīpikā* on *Caraka Samhitā* practically asserted the identity of the latter with the original *Agniveśa Samhitā*, of which he seemed to have a full knowledge.

A great deal of difficulty is however encountered, when we try to identify Ātreya, Agniveśa, and Caraka with authors of the same names mentioned in Brahmanical, Buddhist, Chinese and Arabic literatures. Some of these names are found to occur as early as the Vedic period (2nd millennium B.C.) and some as late as the early centuries of the Christian era. It had been a common practice in India, for scholars of lesser fame to assume the titles of their more renowned predecessors in their particular fields with a view to fixing a stamp of authority on their own works. This fact introduces an element of uncertainty in any tentative chronology.

Most of the hymns of the fifth Mandala of the *Rgveda* are attributed to Atri or to Ātreya. Again, Ātreya is the name of a famous medical teacher at Taxila, who, according to many Buddhistic and Chinese texts, was the preceptor of Jivaka, the personal physician of Gautama Buddha (6th century B C). But the Ātreya of *Caraka Samhitā* is Ātreya Punarvasu, son of Candrabhāga (*Sū* 13, 99), whereas no Vedic text, Buddhistic source or Chinese work even mentions the title Punarvasu, or the parentage. The *Caraka Samhitā* itself makes a mention of yet another Ātreya (*Sū* 1, 9). Nowhere does it mention Taxila as Ātreya's place of residence. On the contrary, Punarvasu Ātreya is described as taking a walk in Kāmpilya, a city on the river Ganges (*Vi* 3, 3). Though the possibility of an excursion, or of migration, cannot be ruled out, there is nothing to support his identity with the teacher of Jivaka, except the surname Ātreya, which is derived from the name Atri and means a descendant or follower of Atri. The identification of the author of *Caraka Samhitā* with the teacher at Taxila, made by Rudolf Hoernle (*Bouvier Manuscript Introduction*, p. lvin), is not based therefore on any convincing evidence.

As for Agnivesa, the *Mahabharata* refers to one Agnivesa as receiving the knowledge of *dhanurvidyā* (science of archery) from Bharadvaja (Ādiparva, slokas 5107 and 5108), whereas in the *Caraka Samhitā* Agnivesa is merely a disciple of Ātreya, who in his turn received his knowledge of Āyurveda also from one Bharadvaja (*Sū* Chap. 1). Here again an identification would be hazardous.

The Chinese text of *Tripitaka* names one Tehe lo ki (i.e., Caraka in Sanskrit) as a trusted physician in the court of the King Kaniska (c. 200 A D) in the north west of India. This Caraka has been identified by Sylvain Lévy (Notes sur les Indo Scythes in *JA* 1896, pp. 451-480) and by Hoernle (*Studies in the Medicine of Ancient India*, Part I, p. 9) with the author of the *Caraka Samhitā*. Here again, the identification is far from convincing, for, the name and title of Caraka (literally, a wanderer) has been found in many places and contexts in ancient Indian literature and is, in fact, associated with a particular school of medical knowledge. Reference to this is found in the *Black Ajurveda* (L. Renou, *Écoles Védique*, p. 129, 144, etc.). The *Taittiriya Samhitā*, known to be a work dating from more than a thousand years before the Christian era, also speaks about the Caraka School of medicine, though not in complimentary terms (*Taittiriya Samhitā*, VI, 4, 9). It is more than possible that all subsequent Carakas, including the court physician of Kaniska, were later exponents of this medical school, and centuries might have elapsed between any two holders of this name or title.

From passages in Cakrapāṇi Datta's *Āyurvedadīpikā* and in Śivadasa Sena's commentary on the latter work (12th century A D), it appears that Pitrūjālī, the famous grammarian (c. 2nd century B C) and a great alchemist, also revised *Caraka Samhitā*. If these are to be believed Caraka cannot by any

stretch of imagination be placed in the court of Kaniska three or four centuries later

It is therefore extremely difficult to give any definite date when Ātreya, Agnivesa or Caraka of our text might have flourished

P C Rāy (*History of Hindu Chemistry*, Vol I, Introduction, pp xiii—xxiii) after considering all internal and relevant evidence places the date of composition of *Caraka Samhitā* in the pre-Buddhistic period, i.e., before 600 B C His arguments are summarized below

1 The text of Caraka is written in a haphazard and unsystematic style, intermingled with metaphysical disquisitions in sharp contrast with the precise style of works composed in the Buddhistic and later periods

2 Vedic gods and *mantras* occur repeatedly, but references to Paurāṇic mythology and Buddhistic scriptures are conspicuous by their absence

3 Caraka follows Vedic texts in counting the number of bones (360) in the human body, and in assuming the age of thirty as the limit of man's youth

4 The prose style of Caraka resembles that of the Brahmanas of the Vedas

5 The treatise appears to be a record of the deliberations of Vedic *ṛsis*, often giving their discussions in full (vide discourse on tastes, *Su* Chap 26) and clearly mentions that it was composed shortly after those deliberations

6 Patañjali (2nd century B C) is known to have made a redaction of the *Caraka Samhitā*

Jean Filliozat (*La Doctrine classique de la Médecine Indienne*, pp 17-19) also believes that significant references found in the text, the stage of development of the language employed, and careful comparison with other works of established dates, can give a more reliable idea of the date of composition than the names and dates of supposed authors He, however, considers the style and composition definitely post Vedic and having considerable affinity with the *Arthasāstra* of Kauṭilya (3rd century B C) According to him, the *Caraka Samhitā* was composed in a period which antedates the Christian era, but not by a very long period He gives the 2nd or 1st century B C as the most probable date

Some workers (Filliozat, *loc cit*, and Gananath Sen, *Pratyakṣa Sāṅgram* Vol I, 8-11) have identified Caraka with Patañjali, but the evidence in support of this view is not very convincing

Winternitz (*History of Indian Literature*, part I) assigns 100 A D as the approximate date of *Caraka Samhitā*, and the Chronology Committee of the National Institute of Sciences of India (*Proceedings*, 1952) after considering all available evidence adopted this date for the text, which formed the basis of Dṛdhabala's redaction

## II. SCOPE AND SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE TREATISE

*Caraka Samhitā* is primarily an exposition of Āyurveda, the science of life, defined as the science of the causes and symptoms of diseases, of their medication, and of the maintenance of health (*Sū. 1, 23*). It also deals with the origin of medical science, the fundamental causes of conception and birth, and of physical deformities. According to Caraka, life is everlasting and without any beginning. Āyurveda, the science of life, has also been always in existence (*Sū. 30, 27*).

The treatise contains a detailed classification and nomenclature of diseases—their etiology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Embryology, obstetrics, anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, sanitation, training and duties of physicians, and other theoretical and practical aspects of medicine are also treated in some detail. Interspersed in the text are passages which give valuable indications of the cosmological, biological, physicochemical, metaphysical, ethical and philosophical ideas prevalent in India at the time.

According to Caraka, Āyurveda has got eight branches (*Sū. 30, 30*) :

- (1) *Kāyacikitsā*, therapeutics.
- (2) *Śalakya*, the science of the special diseases of the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, etc.
- (3) *Śalyāpahartṛka*, surgery.
- (4) *Viṣagavairodhikaprāśamana*, toxicology.
- (5) *Bhūtavidyā*, psychiatric knowledge.
- (6) *Kaumārabhyāsa*, pediatrics.
- (7) *Rasājana*, rejuvenation.
- (8) *Vājīkaraṇa*, knowledge for increasing virility.

The *Caraka Samhitā* is an exhaustive compendium on therapeutic medicine and claims to contain all that is to be known in this branch (*St. 12, 53*), though it contains sections devoted to the other seven branches.

The scope of the treatise is stated to be limited to ten specific topics (*Sū. 30, 32*) :

- (i) *Śarīra*, anatomy.
- (ii) *Vṛtti*, physiology.
- (iii) *Hetu*, etiology.
- (iv) *Vyādhi*, pathology.
- (v) *Karma*, treatment.
- (vi) *Kārya*, objectives.
- (vii) *Kāla*, the influence of age and seasons.
- (viii) *Kartr*, physicians.
- (ix) *Karana*, medicines and appliances.
- (x) *Vidhivinīśaya*, procedure and sequence.

For a discussion of the above topics the treatise is divided into eight sections (Śā 30, 35)

- (1) *Sutrasthāna* deals with general principles, philosophy, etc
- (2) *Nidanasthāna* deals with causes of diseases
- (3) *Vimanasthāna* deals with taste, nourishment, general pathology, etc
- (4) *Sarirasthāna* deals with anatomy and embryology
- (5) *Indriyasthāna* deals with diagnosis and prognosis
- (6) *Cikitsasthāna* deals with treatment of diseases
- (7) *Kalpasthāna* deals with pharmacy
- (8) *Siddhisthāna* deals with cure of diseases

In all, there are one hundred and fifty chapters on specific topics. There are at places some later revisions or interpolations, as repeatedly admitted by the redactor at the end of each and every chapter. In fact, Drdhabala states that he had to rewrite and complete the last section *Siddhisthāna* from the materials available to him (Śi 12, 55). The twelfth or last chapter of this section was not available at all and had to be restored by him in order to complete the treatise (Śi 12, last śloka).

### III CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

#### (a) MAN AND MATTER AIM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Man, according to Caraka, is an epitome of the macrocosm (Śā 5, 3). Following the philosophical doctrines of Sāmkhya and Vedānta, Caraka holds (Śā Chap 5) that the individual is a replica of the universal, both the external world and the individual man are the manifestations of one and the same eternal spirit (*Brahman*). In other words, spirit and matter are not two separate entities but one integral whole. Both man and the visible world are composed of six elements. *Prithvi* (earth), *ap* (water or liquid), *tejas* (fire), *vayu* (air) and *akasa* (ether) are common to both. The sixth element, the spirit or self in the individual, is equivalent to *Brahman* in the universe (Śā 5, 4). *Prithvi* confers hardness, *ap* confers fluid constituents, *tejas* the body heat, *vayu* the vital breath, *akasa* the bodily orifices and *Brahman* the spirit (Śā 5, 5). Similar to the office of the creator in the universe is the might of the individual soul in man. He also creates life by the act of impregnation (Śā 5, 6). Like the diverse things present in the universe, the different entities comprising the human being are too numerous to count (Śā 5, 4). There is in man as much diversity as in the world outside (Śā 5, 3).

The human body is made up of innumerable minute parts which, because of their extreme fineness, are invisible and not amenable to sense perception. These may be compared to the cells of the body, as we now understand (Śā 7, 17).

According to Caraka there are four criteria of truth (a) authoritative

testimony (b) direct observation, (c) logical assumption (d) inference Any thing contrary to reason is to be rejected as untruth, (Su 11 17, 26 28) To this might also be added (e) tradition and (f) analogy (I: 8 33)

The realization of truth or perfect knowledge by man arises from the sense of equality, i e , from the perception of his own self as identified with everything else in the universe (Śa 5, 7) or from the perception of the unity of the whole world (Śa 5 8) The purpose of life is the attainment of liberation, or emancipation of the soul, which consists in the understanding and realization of truth, leading to eternal peace This cannot be achieved merely by rituals, ceremonial practices keeping up the sacred fire, invocations mendicancy, austerities, asceticism, etc (Śa 5, 10)

A sound mind and a sound body were regarded as prerequisites for the beatific experience of the Divine or *Brahman* in man The aim and object of the study and pursuit of medical science with this end in view was thus defined in the *Caraka Samhita* (Śa 5, 10) For, it serves as an aid to the fulfilment of fourfold purposes of life, namely, *dharma* (performance of duties), *artha* (acquisition of wealth), *kama* (satisfaction of desires), and *moksa* (salvation or self realization) (Su 1, 15 16)

Life, according to Caraka, can be divided into four types *sukhamayuh* (happy life) is a life not affected by physical or mental diseases *asukhamayuh* (unhappy life) is the opposite of this, *hitamayuh* (good life) is a virtuous life devoted to the service and welfare of others, *ahitamayuh* (bad life) is the opposite of this The object of the science of life is to provide information about what tends to develop all these four kinds of life and to determine their span (Su 30 23 24)

All matter is composed of the five *mahabhūtas* (gross elements) *ākāśa* (vacuum or ether), *vāyu* (gas or air), *tejas* (radiant energy) *ap* (liquid or water) and *prthvi* (solid or earth substance) (Śa 1, 27) The gross *bhūtas* show five subtle characteristics non resistance motion, heat, fluidity and hardness *Ākāśa* has the sole quality of non resistance In each succeeding element there is found the preceding element or elements with their characteristic properties, as well as its own specific quality (Śa 1, 27 29)

Living things are composed of the *mahabhūtas* and three other constituents *avyakta* (atman or unmanifest self), *buddhi* (intelligence) and *ahamkāra* (ego) Thus they have the eight fold *prakṛti* (natural characteristics) (Śa 1 63) The ego is made up of action the consequences of action reincarnation and memory, and is independent of the physical body It can exist without the latter (Śa 1 52)

The five *mahabhūtas* together with the spirit, mind time and space, constitute the totality of all substances (Sū 1, 48) They are perceptible to the senses or to the mind (Sū 1, 62) But they cannot exist singly or without purpose, being ephemeral by nature they cannot escape destruction (Śa 1, 58)

Of the substances, those which possess sense organs are called animate, and those which do not are called inanimate. The *gunas* represent the sense properties of colour, taste, smell, touch, and hearing, besides the mechanical and other properties which all elements have in common (*Su* 1, 48-50).

All senses are mere variations of the five *mahābhūtas*, but each sense partakes of one *mahābhūta* in a preponderating degree and possesses a special capacity for grasping that particular *mahābhūta* (*Sū* 8, 14).

Conscious perception arises from the fusion of the *atman*, mind, senses and sense objects (*Śa* 1, 34). This fusion cannot be achieved by accident, an agent is necessary (*Śa* 1, 44). The ultimate source of consciousness and knowledge is the *Purusa* or transcendent self (*Śd* 1, 41). The *Purusa* has no beginning in time—it is not manifest to the senses, cannot be realized except by inference and does not come under any known category (*Śa* 1, 60 and 62). It is everlasting, all pervading and changeless (*Śa* 1, 61). Had there been no *Purusa* there would have been neither good nor evil, no knowledge, no doer and no knower (*Śa* 1, 39). All these would be causeless. Neither could there be any awareness of these, nor would they serve any purpose by their existence (*Śa* 1, 42). There would have been no dissolution nor creation, no birth nor death, no continuity of life, no consciousness nor perception, no pleasure nor pain, no dynamic nor static condition, no science nor scripture, no bondage nor liberation, if there were no *Purusa* (*Śd* 1, 38-41).

Caraka holds that life results from the combination of the body, the senses, the mind and the self (*atman*) and that it rests on the body, the mind and the self, as on a tripod. If therefore, any of these supports be missing, life ceases to exist (*Su* 1, 42, 46). As already stated, transcendent self (*paraḥ atma*) is different from manifest self which participates in the union of the body, mind and the senses (*Su* 1, 41, 45, 47, 55-56).

#### (b) CONCEPTION AND BIRTH

There are four different origins of living beings: womb, egg, sweat, and the seed. Each of these classes shows countless varieties. The viviparous and oviparous embryos assume the shape of such wombs as they find themselves in, though they originate from a complex of causative factors (*Śa* 3, 16).

Conception occurs inside the womb by the union of semen, ovum and the spirit (*Śa* 4, 5). By the physical act of mating union takes place between the semen (sperm cell) and the female ovum (germ cell), then the spirit, associated with the mind, descends and enters into the zygote formed, and a new embryonic life is created (*Śa* 3, 2). If the spirit does not descend, no life is created and conception fails to occur (*Śa* 3, 11). The conscious spirit gravitates to the needed ingredients—it creates its own body by gathering the elements together—first the *ākāśa* (ether) alone, then in due order the other *bhūtas*. The process is completed in an infinitely small fraction of time (*Śa* 4, 8).

The conception of all living beings originates from the combined contribution of the mother, the father, the spirit, the essence of the elemental properties and nourishment (Śā. 3, 3). It is the mind which yokes the living organism to the spirit and holds the senses together. With the departure of the mind, the organism becomes a lifeless matter (Śā. 3, 13).

The spirit in the embryo is the embodied soul. The soul is eternal, diseaseless, decayless, ageless, deathless, indivisible, indestructible, immovable, omniform, omnifunctional, immutable, invisible and infinite (Śā. 3, 8).

Hence, there is no birth in the true sense. What we call birth is the mere transition of the already existing sperm, ovum and spirit to the new status of embryo after their union (Śā. 3, 8). The spirit is the eternal self and passes through a succession of forms, having no beginning. Life and the spirit, both are without beginning and neither is antecedent to the other (Śā. 1, 82).

### (c) HEREDITY AND EMBRYONIC GROWTH

Caraka assumes that the sperm-cell (*bīja*) of the male parent contains minute elements derived from each of his organs and tissues (Śā. 4, 7). A rational explanation is attempted of the fact that offsprings do not necessarily reproduce every feature of the father, and even a particular womb does not produce identical features in every embryo conceived in it.

A human womb invariably produces a human child in the manner of a wax-mould (Śā. 3, 16), but children differ in many important respects from their parents (Śā. 3, 17). They may be males or females, twins, multiplets (Śā. 2, 11), possessed of sexual abnormalities (Śā. 2, 31) and may have individual characteristics and deformities (Śā. 2, 28-29).

When the sperm (*sūkra*) is dominant, a male foetus is formed, but a female is produced when the female germ (*sonita*) predominates (Śā. 2, 12). If the united sperm-ovum gets divided into two or more fragments, a corresponding number of new lives are created (Śā. 2, 14). In this case a male is formed from a fragment rich in sperm and female from one rich in ovum (Śā. 2, 13). Non-identical twins or multiplets result from unequal fragments (Śā. 2, 16). Indeterminate sex and abnormalities occur when neither the sperm nor the ovum predominates, or when they are diseased and weak (Śā. 2, 18-21).

Caraka also attempts to explain why congenital deformities of the parents, or constitutional diseases contracted by them in later life, are not necessarily inherited. According to Ātreya's view given in the text (Śā. 3, 15), the parental *bīja* (seed or germ-plasm) contains the whole parental organism in a potential or miniature form but is independent of the parents' developed organs, and is not necessarily affected by their idiosyncrasies or deformities. It is the combination and characters of the constituent elements of the parental *bīja*, which is an organic entity independent of the developed parental body and its organs, that determine the physiological features and predispositions



of the embryo. Congenital defects like blindness, deafness, dumbness, stammering, lameness, deformity of the spinal column or the bony framework, as well as constitutional diseases like madness, leprosy or chronic skin diseases in the parent, do not necessarily produce corresponding deformities or infirmities in the offspring. Only when an element in the parental *bya*, representing a particular organ or tissue accidentally (*dawa*) happens to be defective, undeveloped, or abnormal, the corresponding organ or tissue of the offspring will be similarly affected. Again when constitutional diseases, acquired in later life, are found to be inherited, it is supposed that the *bya* has been infected or affected in that particular instance. Leprosy, for example, is transmitted to the offspring only when the germ-plasm is actually infected with the disease by reason of the leprosy of the parent (*Śā* 3, 15). This mutual interaction of the germ plasm and the somatic tissues seems to be a distinctive feature of Ātreya's hypothesis. The continued identity of the germ plasm from generation to generation, affected by somatic processes only by accident or infection, follows logically from this hypothesis.

Hence offsprings differ from their parents in those tissues and organs whose original representatives in the germ-plasm have been affected by causative factors. The sex, stature and complexion of the offspring is also stated to be affected by the influence of abundant or defective nutrition and by the constituents of foods taken by the parents (*Śā* 3, 5).

The elements that contribute to the general features of the new born child are (1) the mother's blood, (2) the father's semen, and (3) the *karma* of the individual. Its mental traits are determined by the state of the *mund* of the individual in its previous birth, and will be impure and dull if it was an animal in the previous birth (*Śā* 2, 27).

The embryo inherits its skin, blood, flesh, fat, heart, liver, lungs, spleen, kidneys, stomach, intestines, etc from its mother (*Śā* 3, 6), its bones, teeth, veins, tendons, ligaments, arteries, semen, hair and nails from its father (*Śā* 3, 7), its mind, senses, consciousness, ego, memory and life span from the spirit (*Śā* 3, 10), its clarity of senses, quality of voice, appetite and vitality from parental concordance (*Śā* 3, 11), its visible shape, vigour, sense of contentment and energy from nourishment (*Śā* 3, 12).

The embryo is a shapeless jelly (*khetabhūta*) in the first month (*Śā* 4, 9) and a tumour-like or fleshy shape in the second. By this time there is the first indication of the future sex of the embryo (*Śā* 4, 10). In the third month the limbs and sense organs are no longer latent but emerge as separate entities (*Śā* 4, 11). In the fourth month, the foetus is stabilized and the mother puts on weight (*Śā* 4, 20). It grows in flesh and blood in the fifth month and in strength and colour in the sixth, at the expense of the mother who becomes emaciated, weak and pale (*Śā* 4, 21-22). In the seventh month there is an all-round development and in the eighth there is a continuous flow of

vitality to and from the mother (*Śā* 4, 23-24) It continues to grow by nourishment until delivery, which should occur in the ninth or tenth month (*Śā* 4, 25) Any factor which upsets the proper sequence leads to an abnormal period of gestation, or destruction of the foetus (*Śā* 4, 59)

The first stage of foetal development has been assumed differently by different experts in the discourse given in the *Caraka Samhita* (*Śā* 6, 21)

The child in the womb has its limbs folded, its head erect and its back towards the mother's abdomen (*Śā* 6, 22) Its heart is connected with the mother's heart through the umbilical cord and the placenta, the latter is flooded with blood by the pulsating arteries of the mother The mother's blood transmits nourishment, vitality, and complexion The skin pores of the foetus also absorb the nourishment (*Śā* 6, 23) The two minds (of the mother and the foetus) have an intimate psychical connection (*Śā* 4, 15/2) The foetus may be destroyed, deformed or may suffer psychic injuries due to physical and emotional disturbance of the mother (*Śā* 4, 15-30) Faulty diet and habits, as well as mental shocks, a comprehensive list of which is given in the text, also contribute to this end (*Śā* 8, 21)

Instructions are also given by Caraka for the proper care of the pregnant woman, these include specified diet, prophylactic treatment and maintenance of emotional harmony (*Śā* 8, 32/1) Such treatments ensure good health, vitality and a pliable womb for the mother, and a soft placenta at the time of delivery (*Śā* 8, 32)

The text describes in some detail the symptoms of recent and advanced pregnancy (*Śā* 2, 22, 4, 16), and the pre indications of male and female births (*Śā* 2, 24-25) Methods of ensuring the birth of male offspring (*Śā* 8, 11-19) are also indicated

The signs of imminent delivery (*Śā* 8, 36), the requirements of an well appointed maternity house (*Śā* 8, 33-35), methods of minimizing labour pains (*Śā* 8, 38-39), proper handling and help in delivery (*Śā* 8, 40-41), and post-natal care of the child (*Śā* 8, 42-45) and its mother (*Śā* 8, 48-49) are also described in detail

#### (d) HUMORAL THEORY (CONCEPT OF THE ORIGIN OF DISEASES)

The well known humoral theory, which postulates the existence of three humors in the human body—named *rāju* (or *rata*), *pitta* and *kapha*, is built upon the premise that apart from a few exceptions all human beings have a predominance of one of the three humors from the very moment of conception (*Sū* 7, 39) The few exceptions are equiposed, enjoying perfect health, the rest can be classified according to the continual predominance of a particular humor in their system The inherent imbalance makes them always susceptible to diseases (*Sū* 7, 40) The types can be diagnosed by their physical characteristics (*I*: 8, 96-99) But diseases actually occur when

(e) *Vāyu* AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN SYSTEM AND IN NATURE (Sū. 12, 8)

According to Caraka *vāyu* is that which keeps the machine of the body at work. It is the impelling force for all bodily efforts, and sets in motion the sense organs and the mind; it regulates the body elements, maintains equilibrium in the body, stimulates digestion, eliminates harmful matter and waste products, and gives shape to the foetus. It manifests itself in five forms: *prāna*, *udāna*, *samāna*, *vyāna*, and *apāna*. Their seats in different parts of the body and their physiological effects are also specified (Ct. 28, 4-9).

When activated in an abnormal state *vāyu* may create diseases of the body, cause mental depression, affect the sense organs, destroy or deform the foetus, or increase the period of gestation.

In nature *vāyu* serves as an envelope for the earth, supports combustion, causes the formation of clouds, the condensation and precipitation of water as rain, and gives rise to streams. It helps growth of plants, flowers, fruits and crops, and maintains the division of seasons.

*Vāyu* in an abnormal state in nature is identified with storms and winds, causing damage to matter and life.

The properties of *vāyu* has been described by Caraka as dry (*rukṣa*), cold (*śīta*), light (*laghu*), subtle (*sūkṣma*), moving (*cala*), scattering everything in different directions (*viśada*) and rough (*khara*). *Vāyu* has been identified with the continuity of life (Sū. 1, 59; 12, 8).

## (f) MEMORY AND DREAM

Caraka has enumerated eight causes of memory (Sū. 1, 148-149):

(a) Impressions, similar and dissimilar; (b) co-ordination of mind; (c) practice; (d) knowledge; (e) recollection; (f, g, & h) repetition of sight, hearing, and perception

Dreams have been classified by Caraka into seven types, based on (In. 5, 27-46):

(a) Visual impression; (b) auditory impression; (c) experience; (d) inner desires; (e) fancy; (f) premonition; (g) morbid humors.

An account of the different varieties of dreams arising from morbid humors has been given, particularly those foreboding death.

## (g) ETHICS IN CARAKA

Caraka advances a very catholic and commonsense view of *karma* and rebirth differing from those of other Indian philosophers. The laws of *karma* are not considered immutable by Caraka who allows a limited amount of freedom to human efforts in arresting the fruits of all ordinary non-moral actions. Only the effects of very good or bad moral actions cannot be thus modified or averted by human efforts. The fruits of all non-moral or ordinary actions can be averted by the exercise of human intelligence,

wisdom and well balanced conduct, and by the administration of proper medicine and the like. Caraka therefore holds that right conduct (*sadṛitā*) can help in the preservation of physical and mental health and in securing sense control (*indriyanyaya*) (Vi 3, 28-38, Su 8-17).

Caraka recognizes that there are three primary desires serving as the springs or causes of all our actions. These are desire for self preservation (*pranāsaṇa*), desire for wealth (*dhanāsaṇa*), and a desire for a happy future life (*paralokaṇa*) (Su 11, 3, 7, 8, 13).

#### IV PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

##### (a) DIGESTION AND METABOLISM

Production of heat in the body is said to be the basis of life process. The life span, vital breath, vital essence, body heat, muscular strength, energy, lustre, etc., all are dependent upon the production of heat inside the organism. When the body heat becomes abnormal, disease results, when it is suppressed or dies out, there is an end of life (Ci 15-34). In the *Caraka Samhita* the word *agni* has been used for body heat; its literal meaning is fire. This is related closely to metabolic processes (Vi 6-12).

This production of body heat depends upon the intake of food. Food nourishes the body elements, vital essence, strength, etc., but the nutrient action of food is a result of gastric digestion. If the process of digestion is hampered, food fails to nourish (Ci 15-5).

Ingested food and drink pass into the stomach and are broken up and softened by the digestive fluid in the stomach. During this process, the food is transformed into a sweet, frothy mucus like fluid. As the digestive process continues it becomes acidic and, issuing out of the stomach, excites the secretion of thin bile (Ci 15, 8-10). Ultimately it is converted into assimilable nutritive fluid and also some waste products. Excretions of the body are formed from the waste products (Su 28, 4/7). The process of digestion ends in the large intestines where the remnants are converted into lumps of stool (Ci 15, 11).

The nutritive fluid formed is converted into blood, flesh, fat, bone marrow, semen, ligaments and clear fluid (serum?), as well as the sensory faculties (Su 28, 4/2). The body elements are replenished by the food and are able to maintain the body in a proper condition by gathering the necessary ingredients from food. This replenishment and maintenance take place when the various metabolic processes are proceeding without interruption, and the *srotasāḥ* (movements of body fluids) are unimpeded in their proper channels. The nutritive fluid then pervades the whole body (Su 28, 3).

The body channels, constituting the means of passage of the nutritive fluids from food, feed the various body elements in the requisite measure.

and with the required constituents (*Sū* 28, 5/1) The requirements of the body according to size, condition and age determine the quantity of nutritive fluid formed from food, thus maintaining the balance of the body elements (*Sū* 28, 4/3 and 4/4)

From the waste products of digestion are formed sweat, urine and stools, the morbid forms of the three body humors, the excretions of the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hair follicles and female parts, the hairs of the head, face and body, and the nails The quantities produced depend on the age, size and condition of the body (*Sū* 28, 4/1 and 4/4)

#### (b) MOVEMENT OF FLUIDS THROUGH CHANNELS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Caraka states that there are innumerable *srotāmsi* or fluid currents through numerous channels in the human body They serve to convey nutrients and healing matters where needed, and to carry away decaying and harmful products formed These *srotas* convey the products of the body elements—blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, nutritional juices, semen and life breath These body elements cannot develop or decay independently of the *srotas* (*Vī* 5, 4)

There is as much functional diversity of these channel systems as in the structural composition of the rest of the human body, but the most important among them are those which carry life breath, water, food, nutritive juices, blood, flesh, fat, bone matter, marrow, semen, urine, stool and sweat The three humors—*vaṭa*, *pitta* and *kapha*—diffuse throughout the entire body with the help of all these channel systems The supersensory essences of man are independent of the channels, the entire sentient body is, in fact, both the vehicle and the field of their operation (*Vī* 5, 3 and 6)

The channels are normally in the form of elongated vessels, extensive ducts or convoluted tubes In dimension, they vary from large to very fine ones (*Vī* 5, 25) The various types found in the body are (a) *sira* or vein, (b) *dhamanī* or artery, (c) *rasajanya* or ducts, (d) *nadī* or tube, (e) *pantha* or tract, (f) *mārga* or passage, (g) *sarīracchidra* or body orifice, (h) *samvartāsamarṭa* (vessel open at one end only), (i) *sthana* or container, (j) *aśaya* or bladder, (k) *niketa* or closed container Some of the channel systems are not visible to the naked eye (*Vī* 5, 9)

The *srotāmsi* have specified centres and areas of operation Such areas develop characteristic symptoms, if any of the *srotas* systems is vitiated or obstructed (*Vī* 5, 6) This obstruction is not limited to the stationary and mobile body channels of the specified area, but may spread to the other *srotas* systems If, however, any one of the three humors is affected, the entire body is also affected (*Vī* 5, 9)

In the heart are rooted the ten main channels that carry the vital essence through the whole length and breadth of the body These main channels

are either *dhamani* which pulsate, or *srotamsi* which carry nutritive fluids or *sira* (*Su* 30, 8 and 12) Heart is regarded as the only seat of consciousness (*Sa* 7, 8 9), while *prana* (the vital current) and all the senses emanate from the head (*Si* 9, 4)

The heart is the source of the life breath *srotas*, the bronchial area is the source of the water *srotas*, the region of the stomach, particularly the left side, is the source of the food *srotas*, the heart with its ten main channels is the source of the *srotas* of nutrition, the liver and spleen are the source of the blood *srotas*, the muscles and skin are the source of the flesh *srotas*, the kidneys and the omentum are the source of the fat *srotas*, the body fat is the source of the bone matter *srotas*, the bones and joints of the marrow *srotas*, the testes and phallus, of the semen *srotas*, the kidneys and the bladder of the urine *srotas*, the colon and the rectum, of the stool *srotas* and the fat and hair follicles, of the sweat *srotas* (*Vi* 5, 8)

When the *srotamsi* are in an abnormal state there is an increased or decreased flow of the fluids they carry the channels also become knotted and there is diversion of flow to abnormal channels The treatment of such conditions consists of treating the various parts of the body which have been recognized as the specific centres of the various *srotamsi* (*I*: 5, 24, 26 28)

### (c) TASTES

The taste is an intrinsic property of material substances There are only six basic tastes—sweet acid saline pungent, bitter and astringent (*Su* 26, 9) These six categories of taste according to Caraka, emerge in different substances from the collocation in unequal proportions (preponderance or paucity) of the five *mahabhutas* or primal elements The same view is held regarding the origin of colour (*Su* 26 40/2)

The sensation, which is immediately perceived on contact of the substance proper with the tongue, is called taste Any sensation subsequent thereto is called the after taste or latent taste The physiological action of all substances depends upon the taste and also its after taste, if any (*Su* 26 28 43)

All tastes are conveyed through the medium of water which according to Caraka, sustains all animal and plant life (*Su* 26, 30) But water has a taste which is imperceptible Palatability, or otherwise, of a substance is a matter of personal idiosyncrasy while its beneficial or harmful action depends on factors, like its composition purity and the time and clime of its use (*Su* 26 9)

Single or pure tastes are to be found in many substances, but they occur mostly in combinations For example, alkaline substances possess a complex taste, with saline and pungent tastes predominating By the presence of two three, four, five or all six tastes in the same substance, fifty seven mixed tastes may arise, which with the six simple tastes make sixty three different tastes (*Su* 26, 9 and 24)

In common with the bodily humors, tastes have the inherent properties of heaviness, lightness, coldness, heat, oiliness and dryness. (*Sū. 26, 9*). A knowledge of the tastes of different substances is therefore essential in the treatment of diseases which are caused by the abnormalities of the body humors (*Sū. 26, 27*). In fact, each and every substance, due to the inherent property of taste, may be put to medicinal use, with due consideration to the appropriate time of its application, its quantity, purity, combination with other substances, physical properties and dosage (*Sū. 26, 12, 29*).

The text describes in detail the beneficial physiological actions of the substances belonging to the basic taste groups, and the pathological symptoms produced by their exclusive indulgence or over-indulgence. Thus, with the taste as guide, all edible and medicinal substances, taken in the right measure and manner, are invariably beneficial (*Sū. 26, 43-44*).

## V. HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

### (a) PERSONAL HYGIENE

Caraka enjoins constant vigilance and a regular daily and seasonal routine of prophylactic measures for the maintenance of health and vigour (*Sū. 5, 103*). The use of collyrium at night and of eye-salve and eye-drops after exposure to glare are recommended for good eyesight. Smoking of pipes and cigars, containing medicinal herbs, at regular intervals everyday is said to prevent neuralgic pains and increase mental alertness (*Sū. 5, 15-27*), but many complications and even permanent injury may be caused by uncontrolled smoking, especially in an exhausted or intoxicated state (*Sū. 5, 38-45*).

The application of medicated oil to the nostrils at prescribed times retards senility and maintains the acuteness of sight, smell and hearing (*Sū. 5, 48-70*).

Brushing the teeth twice a day with partly crushed green twigs of certain plants, and scraping the tongue with shaped metallic scrapers, ensure strong teeth, sweet breath and a good appetite. Medicated gargles keep the facial muscles young, sharpen taste, increase appetite, and prevent dental decay (*Sū. 5, 71-80*).

Daily massage of the scalp and hair with approved vegetable oils prevents insomnia, baldness, grey hairs and sagging of the face muscles (*Sū. 5, 81-83*).

Draining the ear-passage with oil prevents deafness and other affections of the ear (*Sū. 5, 84*).

Daily massage of the body prevents excessive sweating, removes offensive body-odour and gives suppleness to muscles and tendons (*Sū. 5, 90-93*). Massaging with oils acts as a tonic to the skin, induces tolerance to physical hardship, makes the contours of the body firm and the skin glossy (*Sū. 5, 84-86*).

Bathing promotes vitality, physical stamina, longevity and removes fatigue (*Su* 5, 94)

The feet and private parts are to be kept scrupulously clean, and the hair, beard and nails regularly trimmed (*Su* 5, 98)

The use of clean apparel, foot wear and umbrellas promotes mental as well as physical comfort, and ensures good health (*Su* 5, 95, 100 101)

Regulated physical exercise aids digestion and increases capacity for work and physical strength, but overexercise or excessive physical work, indicated by an increased rate of respiration and a feeling of oppression in the cardiac region, causes debility and wasting diseases (*Su* 7, 31 35)

In order to maintain good health one should not unnecessarily or unduly suppress the natural urges and body functions, he should not sleep in a crooked position, nor on a narrow and uneven bed, he should not ride on an uncomfortable saddle or carriage seat he should not gaze directly at the sun or strong lights, nor expose himself to strong sunlight, storm or snow fall for extended periods, nor warm himself directly before or over a fire, he should not indulge excessively in alcoholic drinks, heavy meals, or sexual acts, nor mate with a diseased or unfit partner, nor take part in unnatural or improper sexual relations he should avoid keeping late hours, taking a cold bath or a cold drink in a fatigued condition, and using soiled clothes after a bath (*Su* 8, 19 22)

The mental impulses of greed, fear, anger, excessive melancholy, vanity, hatred, harsh speech and evil thoughts are as injurious to the body as to the mind (*Su* 7, 26 28)

All harmful physical and mental habits can be overcome gradually by proper training or by personal effort (*Su* 7, 36 38)

Special measures are recommended for the maintenance of health during seasonal changes Sudation, sunbath, warm apartments, thick and protective dress and bedding, and rich food are recommended when the cold season sets in (*Su* 6, 9 21) Physical exercise, lightly cooked meats and light alcoholic beverages are prescribed for spring time (*Su* 6, 24 26) Rich food, alcohol and hard exercise should be avoided in summer In the hottest days one should not venture out in the noon time heat, but take rest by sleeping during the day in order to compensate for keeping late hours at night (*Su* 7, 30) Thrice a year at prescribed seasons, the body should be cleansed of all accumulated waste matter by sudation, steam baths, emesis, purgative drugs, enemas, and douches (*Su* 7, 47)

#### (b) EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT ON HEALTH

Caraka treats bodily health not only as a personal problem, but also in its relation to heredity (*Sa* 3, 3 17), geographical environment, climate, water supply and seasonal variations (*Vi* 3, 6) The possibility of diseases due to such external factors alone was recognized (*Vi* 3, 4)



According to Caraka, though individual persons differ widely in physical health and vitality, they are collectively liable to devastating epidemics caused by external factors (*Vi.* 3, 6-7).

Inhabitants of open spaces with scanty rainfall, and predominance of dry winds and of isolated forest areas are generally well-knit, hardy and healthy. Inhabitants of humid climates with abundant rainfall, marshy lands, deltas, and dense forests are generally delicate in physique and in health. Areas with a proper balance of dry and moist seasons and of open spaces and forests generally contribute to good health (*Ka.* 1, 8; *Vi.* 3, 7, 47).

It is stated that from the beginning of the summer to the end of the rainy season there is a gradual waning of strength in man (*Sū.* 6, 6-7). The cold season increases appetite and digestive power, when, with proper nourishment, the bodily vigour reaches its highest peak (*Sū.* 6, 8-9).

### (c) NUTRITION AND DIET

*Āhāratattva* (*Sū.* 25, 35, etc.) or dietetics forms an important and integral part of the *Caraka Samhitā* (*Sū.* Chap. 5, 6, 25, 26, 27; *Śā.* Chap. 6). Wholesome diet is stated to promote bodily growth and health; unwholesome food is the most important cause of diseases (*Sū.* 25, 31). The importance of a proper diet in health and sickness is repeatedly stressed upon (*Sū.* Chap. 5, 6; *Śā.* Chap. 6). In the chapter on digestion it is asserted that the life-process itself depends upon the production of body-heat, derived from the food taken (*Ci.* 15, 3-5).

A direct relationship is said to exist between the tastes of substances and their physiological actions. No distinction can be drawn between foods and drugs, as both possess taste and nutritive value, and exert specific action on the body.

Edible and potable substances are classified into cereals, legumes, potable water, salts, pot-herbs, fish, flesh, fruits, sugarcane derivatives, milk, ghee and other milk products, vegetable oils, lards, animal fats, and alcoholic beverages (*Sū.* 25, 38). The most nutritive and the most harmful in each class are listed (*Sū.* 25, 38-39). Eggs, blood and semen of various creatures are also stated to have nutritive value, though their use is not recommended (*Śā.* 6, 10).

The text mentions in detail the digestibility, nutritive value and medicinal action of several hundred different edible and potable substances of various classes (*Sū.* Chap. 27). It is pointed out that all such substances can gain in nutritive value or become harmful by combination with other items, by cooking or preparation, and according to quantity taken, palatability, appetite, bodily health, local climate, season, and eating habits (*Sū.* 26, 87-89). A list of substances which are incompatible with each other, or unwholesome in particular seasons, is given (*Sū.* 26, 81 *et seq.*).

Even light, easily digested and nutritious food should not be taken in excess of bodily requirements, or after the appetite has been satisfied. Difficultly digestible food should not be taken habitually. If ever used, the quantity should not exceed a fraction of a full meal (*Su* 5, 7-11). Rich spicy foods, fats, and alcoholic drinks are stated to be beneficial in the cold season, lightly cooked cereals and meats, salts and light wines in spring and autumn, and light gruels, vegetables, fruits and acidulated cold drinks in summer (*Sū* Chap 6).

According to their intrinsic properties different foods undergo metabolism into body elements of the same nature and inhibit the formation of those having opposite properties (*Su* 6-16). A properly planned diet, using various agreeable and nourishing foods in rotation, regulates the body-elements (*Su* 6, 6 and 7).

#### (d) REJUVENATION

Revitalization therapy is a prominent feature of the *Caraka Samhitā*. It is suggested that the body fluids are capable of being replenished and renewed by proper medication and that it is possible to achieve not only vitality and vigour but also greater resistance to disease, longevity without senile decay, heightened memory and intelligence, and an improvement in bodily strength, personal beauty and sense perceptions. In fact, Caraka asserts that even in old age it is possible to regain youth and remain youthful for a very long period (*Ci* 1/1, 6-12).

The treatment for rejuvenation follows the fulfilment of three preliminary conditions: namely, the patient must start with a single-minded determination and complete faith, he should undergo the treatment in a nursing home (the exact specifications and equipment of which are listed), he should remain under the constant supervision of his physician. The season and weather for treatment must be properly selected (*Ci* 1/1, 17-23).

The body is then thoroughly cleansed by oil massage and sudation by various means. A course of intestinal aperients like myrobolans, rock salt and special spices is given for cleansing the intestines. The diet is limited to light gruel and warm water (*Ci* 1/1, 25-27).

Many preparations are prescribed for the actual rejuvenation process. The fruits, plants and herbs used for such prescriptions must be collected from Himalayan forests in their proper seasons and in perfect and flawless state. Pure honey, ghee, salts and minerals are also mentioned as ingredients in many prescriptions. Special diets are described in all cases (*Ci* Chap 1).

Claims have been made that it is possible by a special course of rejuvenation to transform entirely an aged and diseased body into a fresh and youthful one in the course of six months (*Ci* 1/4, 7).

## (e) PUBLIC SANITATION

Some advice regarding public sanitation is found in the *Caraka Samhitā*. People are urged to avoid all filthy matters like offal, broken fragments of cooking vessels, and waters of public baths (*Sū. 8, 18/6*). Blowing the nose in a crowd or committing nuisance on a public road is forbidden. Adultery, association with prostitutes, gambling, drunkenness, crude habits of eating, dirty or inadequate dress, and picking the nose, or sneezing, are considered unhealthy practices to be avoided by those aspiring after a clean and meritorious life (*Sū. 8, 19-25*).

Contaminated water is recognized to be a major cause of ill health and epidemics (*Vi. 3, 7*), and the use of only clean and pure water from natural sources is recommended at various places of the text (*Sū. 6, 47, etc.*).

## VI. PHYSICIANS IN CARAKA

The *Caraka Samhitā* lays down an elaborate code regarding the training, duties, privileges and social status of physicians.

Any person could aspire to be a physician, provided he had a clear idea of the duties and obligations pertaining to the profession. Good health, capacity for sustained effort and single-minded devotion to the science were considered as essential qualifications for the student of medicine. An austere and celibate life was enjoined for the disciple during his training period (*Vi. 8, 3, 7, 13*).

The student was free to choose his own branch of the science. The choice of a teacher also rested with him. But it was for the teacher to assess the merit of the candidate from his appearance, voice, acuteness of sensory perceptions, personality, intellectual capacity and mental outlook before selecting him as a disciple. Instructions were given free. The disciple lived with the preceptor like a son, slave or supplicant till the training was completed and had to follow a rigid time-table (*Vi. 8, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13*).

Aspiration for success, wealth and fame was considered normal on the part of an intending physician; but obligations to his future patients and to the society were repeatedly impressed upon by the preceptor. Desertion of, or injury to, patients under any circumstances was strictly forbidden (*Vi. 8, 13*).

A physician should remain, in a sense, a student all his life, gaining experience, knowledge and understanding. Great stress has been laid on periodic discussions and debates with other physicians in conferences and in private (*Vi. 8, 13, 20*). Theoretical knowledge, clarity of reasoning, wide practical experience, and personal skill have been described as the four valued qualifications of the physician (*Vi. 9, 6*). He is expected to lead a disciplined and unostentatious life, to be pleasant in his manners, and to be considerate and

gentle in speech (*Vi* 8, 13). Friendship towards all, compassion for the ailing, devotion to professional duties and a philosophical attitude to crises with fatal endings—these have been defined as the four corner stones of medical practice (*Su* 9, 26). Caraka advises that the physicians, while treating diseases, should also observe the instructions of the *Atharvaveda*, which include *śaśtanayana* (propitiatory rites), *bali* (offerings), *mangala homa* (auspicious oblations), *nyāsa* (penances), *prajāśaila* (purificatory rites), *upāśa* (fasting) and *mantra* (incantations), as also the use of *mani* (gems) in amulets (*Su* 30, 21, 26, 70, *Ci* 1, 3).

According to Caraka a physician is not expected to treat a person hated by the king or by the public (*Vi* 8, 13), or a habitually vicious or dishonourable person (*Vi* 3, 45). He is also not expected to treat patients suffering from incurable maladies (*Sū* 10, 8).

The physician must not enter a private house without previous permission or proper introduction, nor attend a woman in the absence of her husband or guardian. He must not also say or do anything which might shock the patient or the relations and friends of the patient. He must not divulge any information about the patient and his household (*Vi* 8, 13).

The physician, according to Caraka, should be held in high respect both by the king and the public (*Su* 9, 19). The practice of medicine by unqualified persons or self-styled physicians has been strongly condemned (*Sū* 29, 12).

The physician is expected to maintain his own nursing home and dispensary, prepare medicinal preparations from raw materials, and arrange for the services of nurses and qualified attendants (*Sū* Chap. 15).

## VII DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES

The *Samhitā* gives directions for the diagnosis of a large number of diseases from a consideration of their etiology, symptoms and prognosis. It also contains an exposition of the general theory and methods of diagnosis.

According to Caraka there are three means open to the physician for ascertaining the nature of any sickness. They are (i) theoretical knowledge of the possible causes and symptoms of all known diseases, (ii) meticulous observation of the patient's symptoms and complaints, (iii) inferences based on previous experience. In the absence of one or more of the three aids to diagnosis, or with their fragmentary or incorrect knowledge, the physician cannot come to a true conclusion (*Vi* 4, 35).

At another place Caraka again states that the three methods for the ascertainment of the nature of diseases are *niḍī-a* (cause and effect relation), *śūdrakṣa* (invariable prognostication), and *upāśa* and *anupāśa* (concomitant variation) (*Vi* 1, 2, 8, 10).

It is essential for the physician to have an exhaustive theoretical know-

ledge of the nature of all diseases—their specific sources, exciting factors, preliminary indications, bodily symptoms, local pains caused by them, possible complications and aggravations, degrees of severity, periods of duration, and indications of recovery and convalescence. By interrogation and by the application of his own trained senses the physician should conduct a detailed examination of the patient's appearance, voice, abnormalities, intestinal and other internal sounds, blood and other body fluids, and bodily excretions. If necessary, he should draw a sample of the patient's blood and test it by offering it to a dog or a crow. He should also gather all possible information regarding the digestion, bowel movement, vitality, acuteness of sensory perceptions, clarity of mind, memory, psychic condition, irregularities of behaviour, dreams, aversions, hankerings and complaints of the patient. Latent symptoms, if any, should be tested by provocative medication. Only then he can make a diagnosis of the ailment, determine the expectation of recovery or imminence of death, and decide upon a course of treatment (Vi 4, 6-9). It has been emphasized that fever is the first symptom of all diseases (Ni 1, 16).

Diseases can be mild or severe. The preliminary symptoms are often the same. In fact, the behaviour, bodily appearance and apparent vitality of the patient may sometimes give false indications. It is easy for the inexperienced physician to jump to conclusions on insufficient or misleading evidence. A mild palliative prescribed for a disease which is destined to become serious, or a strong medicine for a mild variety, may cause considerable injury to the patient, even death may result. Mere identification of a disease does not mean its diagnosis, it is absolutely necessary to foresee its possible course and severity (Vi 7, 2, 3, 5, 7).

Some diseases are incurable and are known as such by their peculiar symptoms, such symptoms often indicate the period the patient will survive (Ni 1, 6, In Chap 6 & 7). Some diseases are secondary, being caused by others occurring earlier. They may occur after the original malady subsides, or may run simultaneously with the later phase of the primary disease (Ni 8, 20-23).

In diagnosis the patient's personal history and background are of great importance. Residents of different countries are used to different diets, have different habits, and differ in physical fitness and mental inclinations. Hence, what is wholesome and normal for one type of people may have opposite effects on another. The liability to diseases of a person depends upon his place of birth, normal place of residence and accidental presence in a foreign country (Vi 8, 93).

The patient's nature, abnormalities, vitality, physical build, bodily proportions, physical equilibrium, psychic condition, capacity for food, capacity for physical exercise, and age—all are important factors in diagnosis (Vi 8, 94).

If the body elements are individually healthy and collectively in harmony with each other, the patient is highly resistant to diseases and specially to diseases of the severe type (*Vi* 8, 111). He is also not easily affected by senile decay. The opposite is true for people with unhealthy and unbalanced body elements (*Vi* 8, 112). In addition to these extreme cases, there are also intermediate types (*Vi* 8, 113).

## VIII METHODS OF TREATMENT, INCLUDING SURGERY

Different types of methods for the treatment of diseases have been described by Caraka, as follows

- (1) *Oral medication* by single or compounded medicinal substances, sometimes more than fifty in a prescription are listed. Special emphasis is laid on diet, considered an essential part of the treatment (*Su* Chap 5, 6, 25, 26, 27). Purgation and/or emesis is frequently recommended for cleansing the system of accumulated waste materials. Apart from drugs, purging is also effected by enemas (*Ci* Chap 7, 13, etc., *Si* Chap 9, 12).
- (2) (a) *Eye-drops and salves* for eye diseases and loss of visual power (*Su* 5, 18, etc.)  
 (b) *Gargles* for diseases of the mouth, throat, teeth and gums (*Su* 5, 78, 79, etc.)  
 (c) *Medicinal cigars and smoking mixtures* for affections of the head, nose, throat and bronchial tract (*Su* 5, 24, etc.)  
 (d) *Nasal medication in the form of powders, ointments, or inhaled fumes* for psychic disorders, fainting fits, and affections of the nose (*Su* 5, 13, 14, etc.). In epilepsy and insanity, herbs and animal substances are burnt for inhalation (*Ci* Chap 10).
- (3) *Liquid unguents, creams, salves, ointments, lotions and medicated oils* for the skin and other parts (*Ci* Chap 6, 7, etc.)
- (4) *Suppositories, tampons, and soaked cotton swabs* for ear passages and lower orifices of the body (*Ci* Chap 7, 8, etc.)
- (5) *Enemas* of nutritive and healing fluid mixtures for absorption in the rectal and vaginal passages in wasting diseases, debility and fractures (*Si* Chap 3, 5, 12, etc.)
- (6) *Douches* for flushing the rectal, vaginal and urethral passages and for relieving congestion (*Su* Chap 9, 10, etc.). Douche cans, tubes, and catheters, made of gold, silver or alloys, were used for this purpose (*Su* 1, 44, 45, etc.)
- (7) *Sweating* the body surface by sun bath, heated air, steam, or contact with hot surfaces for cleansing the system of absorbed impurities, sudation by steaming decoctions of medicinal

substances, vapours, fomentation, poultices, solid lumps of medicinal matter and hot immersion bath (*Sū* Chp 14)

- (8) *Bandages, splints and tourniquets* in fractures and surgical conditions (*Śi* Chp 9) *Ligatures* for poisonous bites and for surgical operations (*Ci* Chp 23, 24, etc.)
- (9) *Bleeding* by incision, or by the application of leeches, in poisonous bites, epilepsy, rheumatism, etc (*Ci* Chp 10, 23, etc.)
- (10) *Excision, incision, puncturing, removal of the skin layer, cauterization, surgical removal, rupturing, probing and other surgical methods* (*Su* 11, 55), the removal of a dead foetus (*Śa* 8, 30, *et seq*) and an operation for peritonitis (*Ci* 13, 185 *et seq*) have been described in some detail, scalpels, metallic probes, etc were used in such processes (*Śi* Chap 9) The use of live ants of the big variety to grip together and hold tight the skin flaps after an internal operation has been described (*Ci* 13 190 *et seq*) The ants were killed by hot water and cut in two, with their gripping jaws left behind
- (11) *Psychiatric methods* for curing mental conditions (*Vī* Chap 6)

In the treatment of all diseases the physician should take care to perform the following preparatory processes purification (purgation, emesis, etc), tranquilization (use of sedatives) of the system, and avoidance of all causative factors (*Vī* 8, 30)

## IX POISONS

The *Caraka Samhita* includes a detailed discussion of the various categories of poisons and the means by which they enter the human system, their symptoms, effects and antidotes are also described

The venoms secreted by animals, reptiles, aquatic creatures and insects are conveyed by their bites. They generally act very rapidly causing burning sensation, inflammation, swelling, drowsiness, fainting and diarrhoea. The symptoms are more pronounced in the lower extremities of the body (*Ci* 10, 15, 17, 23)

Poisons from vegetable roots and bulbs, mineral poisons and artificially prepared poisons enter the human body through foods, beverages, water, smoke, vapours, skin applications, or by mere contact (*Ci* 23, 106-122). Such poisons act slowly and cause fever, spasms, throat contraction, muscular rigidity, partial paralysis, frothy salivation and vomiting. The symptoms are more pronounced in the upper parts of the body (*Ci* 23, 16-17)

The toxic effects are liable to be mistaken for diseases (*Ci* 23, 18). They vitiate the blood and other body elements progressively, eight distinct stages with increasingly graver symptoms have been noted (*Ci* 23, 14). Death may be caused by poisoning in the absence of proper treatment (*Ci* 23, 31)

Treatment for poisoning consists in the immediate application of stimulants to protect the heart, followed by incision, tourniquets, ligatures, suction, blood letting, application of freshly cut meat, oral medicines and counter-poisons, according to the nature of the toxic substance (Ct 23, 35 50) For poisoning through food, drinks, etc., the immediate treatment is emesis (Ct 23, 122)

A description of the distinctive symptoms of bites by ten types of snakes (cobra, viper, etc.), mosquitoes, poisonous flies, hornets spiders, scorpions lizards, rats, crabs, toads (Ct 23, 124 158), dogs and some predatory animals (Ct 23, 175, 220 232) is found in the text with specific antidotes for individual cases

The medicinal value of venoms and vegetable poisons were known in Caraka's time They are described to have antagonistic effects in the presence of each other (Ct 23, 17) A significant passage states that even deadly poisons can be converted into excellent medicines by the right method of application (Sū 1, 126)

Fumigation from vegetable and animal substances has been described as an antidote for most poisons (Ct 23, 99) The insecticidal and vermifugal action of fumigation were also recognized and several recipes given for the purpose (Ct 23, 98 100)

## X PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROCESSES

Many of the common laboratory processes known today are found in the *Caraka Samhita* They occur in various passages which give instructions for compounding medicinal preparations (Ct Chap 1, 2, 15, etc.) A list of terms for such processes is given in Table 17

Actual weights of the various ingredients of prescriptions are given in many cases, volumes are given in some instances The *tula* (balance) was used for weighing, and *manabhandas* (measuring vessels) for measuring liquids (Sū 15, 7) A list of the apparatus, mentioned in the various processes, is given in Table 16

Descriptions of the following processes are given in some detail.

- (1) A flame test for food poisons (possibly copper salts), where the flame shows a colour like the feathers of a peacock (Ct 23, 109)
- (2) A process of destructive distillation (Ct 15 174)
- (3) A process for the separation of the volatile components of a mixture, using distillation and air condensation (Ct 1/2, 14)
- (4) A process for continuous extraction of the fatty matter present in a plant product by repeated distillation with a volatile oil, followed by its condensation (Vi 7, 22)



For the purpose of heating, wood and the dried cakes of various animal dungs were used according to the temperature required (Ct Chap 1, 2, 15, etc.)

The mechanical processes mentioned are listed in Table 18

## XI CLASSIFICATIONS

*Vibhagavidyā* (Vt 4, 4), or the theory of classification, is a feature of the *Caraka Samhitā*

Many substances and phenomena are divided into rational groups

(1) The days of the *Samvatsara* (solar year) are divided into

(a) *Udakayana* (period of absorption of moisture)

(b) *Dakṣinayana* or *Visarga* (period of liberation of moisture)

Each of these periods is sub divided into three seasons (*Sū* 6, 4)

(2) *Deśa* (habitable land) is classified according to topography, rainfall and vegetation into

(a) *Jangala* (dry grass lands)

(b) *Anupa* (wet lands)

(c) *Sadhārana* (intermediate types) (*Āa* 1, 8)

(3) *Prāṇi* (living creatures) are classified according to their manner of birth as

(i) *Jaranyā* (born of womb)

(ii) *Andaja* (born of eggs)

(iii) *Svedaja* (born of heat and moisture)

(iv) *Udbhidyā* (born of seeds) (*Sā* 3, 16)

They are also classified in different contexts as

(a) *Aṛmi* (parasites found in living creatures) (*Sū* 19, 4-9)

(b) *Kṛti* (wingless insects) (*Sū* 27, 213)

(c) *Palāṅga* (flying insects) (*Sa* 8, 59)

(d) *Ekaśapha* (solidungulate animals) (*Sū* 27, 211)

(e) *Dviśapha* (cloven footed animals) (Ct 17, 118)

(f) *Mrga* (herbivorous animals) (*Sū* 13, 11)

(g) *Kṛavyāda* (carnivorous animals) (*Su* 22, 27)

(h) *Svapada* (dangerous beasts of prey) (*Sa* 8, 59)

(i) *Vyāla* (beasts of prey) (Ct 23, 176)

(j) *Gomāyu* (creatures with poisonous fangs or stings) (Ct 23, 10)

(k) *Sarpa* (snakes) (*Su* 27, 213)

Creatures, whose flesh has got dietetic value, have been divided into eight groups (*Su* chap 27) Table I gives a list of these groups

(4) *Udbhid* substances (plants or vegetation) are said to be of four types

(i) *Vanaspatī* (bearing fruits only)

(ii) *Vanaspatya* (bearing fruits as well as flowers)

(iii) *Osadhi* (dying after bearing fruits)

(iv) *Virudha* (shrubs or herbs)

*Udbhid* substances (plants) also are divided in fifty groups according to the physiological actions of their decoctions (*Su* chap 4)

- (a) *Jivaniya* (promoter of longevity)
- (b) *Brmhanija* (roborant and nourishing)
- (c) *Lekhanija* (reducing obesity and scarifying)
- (d) *Bhedanija* (promoter of excretion)
- (e) *Sandhanija* (promotes joining of fractured parts)
- (f) *Dipaniya* promoter of digestion)
- (g) *Balya* (promoter of strength)
- (h) *Varnya* (brightens complexion)
- (i) *Kanthya* (improves voice)
- (j) *Hrdya* (cordial)
- (k) *Typtighna* (removes sense of satiety)
- (l) *Arsaghna* (curative of piles or haemorrhoids)
- (m) *Kusthaghna* (curative of obstinate skin diseases)
- (n) *Kandughna* (curative of pruritus)
- (o) *Kymighna* (curative of worms)
- (p) *Visaghna* (antidote to poisoning)
- (q) *Stanyajanana* (promoter of lactation)
- (r) *Stanyasodhana* (purifier of breast milk)
- (s) *Sukrajanana* (promoter of semen generation)
- (t) *Sukrasodhana* (purifier of semen)
- (u) *Snehopaga* (emollient)
- (v) *Svedopaga* (diaphoretic)
- (w) *Vamanopaga* (emetic)
- (x) *Virecanopaga* (purgative)
- (y) *Anusthanopaga* (useful in corrective enemas)
- (z) *Anuvasanopaga* (useful in enemas)
- (aa) *Sirovirecanopaga* (prevents discharges from the nose)
- (bb) *Chardimgrahana* (curative of nausea)
- (cc) *Trsnamigrahana* (curative of morbid thirst)
- (dd) *Hikkamigrahana* (curative of hiccup)
- (ee) *Purisasamgrahaniya* (renders faecal matters consistent)
- (ff) *Purisavirajaniya* (alters colour of faecal pigment)
- (gg) *Mutrasamgrahaniya* (corrective of excessive urination)
- (hh) *Mutravirajaniya* (curative of coloured urine)
- (ii) *Mutravirecaniya* (diuretic)
- (jj) *Kasahara* (curative of cough)
- (kk) *Swasahara* (curative of laboured breathing)
- (ll) *Swayathuhara* (curative of swelling and oedema)

- (mm) *Jvarahara* (curative of fever)
- (nn) *Śramahara* (curative of fatigue)
- (oo) *Dakṣaprasamana* (curative of burning sensation)
- (pp) *Śītaprasamana* (curative of the sensation of cold)
- (qq) *Udardaprasamana* (curative of urticaria)
- (rr) *Angamardaprasamana* (relieves pain in the limbs)
- (ss) *Śūlaprasamana* (cures pain in the bowels)
- (tt) *Sanīlasthāpana* (hemostatic)
- (uu) *Vedanasthāpana* (anodyne)
- (vv) *Samjñasthāpana* (resuscitative)
- (ww) *Prajasthāpana* (procreant, or curative of sterility)
- (xx) *Vāyasthāpana* (prevents ageing)

A mention of the classification of plants into male and female varieties is found in *Caraka* in the case of the *Kulaja* (*Holarhena antidysenterica*) plant (*Ka* 5, 3, 5)

(5) *Dṛavya* (material substance) can be of three types in the context of their medicinal use

- (i) *Jangama* (originating from mobile living bodies)
- (ii) *Udbhid* (originating from plants)
- (iii) *Parthiva* (of mineral origin) (*Su* 1, 68)
  - (i) *Jangama* substances used in medicine are *madhu* (honey), *gorasa* (milk), *pitṭa* (bile), *rasā* (fat), *majja* (bone marrow), *asrk* (blood), *amasa* (flesh), *mutra* (urine), *carma* (hide), *retas* (semen), *asthi* (bone), *snayu* (tendon or ligament), *śṛṅga* (horn), *nakha* (nail), *khura* (hoof), *keśa* (hair), *loma* (fur or body hair), *rocana* (a bright yellow deposit obtained from bile) (*Su* 1, 69)
  - (ii) *Udbhid* substances used in medicine are *mūla* (root), *tvak* (bark), *sara* (pith), *niryāsa* (resin or exudate), *nala* (hollow stem or stalk), *khara* (prickly or rough parts), *pallava* (sprout or shoot), *ksara* (alkaline matter), *ksira* (sap), *phala* (fruit), *puspa* (flower), *bhasma* (ash), *tailani* (expressed or essential oils), *kantaka* (thorn), *patraṇi* (leaves), *sunga* (sheath or calyx of bud), *landa* (bulb), *praroḥa* (parasitic growth) (*Sū* 1, 73-74)
  - (iii) *Parthiva* substances used in medicine are *suvarṇa* (gold) *pañcaloha* (the five base metals, namely, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead), *mala* (the ores or corroded forms of the base metals), *śikata* (sand), *manahśila* (realgar), *maṇi* (gem or precious stone), *lavana* (salts), *gaurika* (red ochre), *anjana* (antimony black), *ala* (yellow orpiment)

(6) Natural waters are classified according to their sources (Table 6)

- (7) Diseases are classified as
- (a) *Nijasariradosa* (inborn)
  - (b) *Agantuja* (communicated from outside)
  - (c) *Manasa* (mental) (*Su* II, 45)
- (8) Poisons are classified into
- (a) *Jangama visa* (venom)
  - (b) *Sihavara visa* (vegetable poisons)
  - (c) *Garavisa* (artificially prepared or mineral poisons) (*Ci* Chap 23)
- (9) *Kṛmi* (parasites of the body) are classified as
- (a) *Sahaja* (symbiotic parasites)
  - (b) *Purisaja* (derived from faeces)
  - (c) *Kaphaja* (derived from mucus)
  - (d) *Sonitaja* (derived from the blood stream)
  - (e) *Malaja* (derived from the waste products of the body) (*Su*

Chap 19)

TABLE 1

## Living Creatures

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
<b>PRASAII-VARGA</b> (Sū 27, 35, 36)	Creatures which grab and tear off their food	
1 AŚVA <i>Syn</i> HAYA Ia 12, 83 TURAGA I: 3 36 TURANGA C: 9, 154 VĀJIN Sū 1, 104	Horse ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	Mammal
2 AŚVATARA	Mule	"
3 BĀDHĀRU	Large brown mongoose ( <i>Herpestes mungo</i> )	"
4 BHĀSA	Bearded vulture ( <i>Gypatus barbatus</i> )	Bird
5 CĀSA	Blue jay ( <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> )	,
6 DHUMIKĀ	Owlet ( <i>Athene brama</i> )	,
7 DVĪPIN	Panther ( <i>Felis pardus</i> )	Mammal
8 GO <i>Syn</i> DHENU C: 2/3, 3 VRŠA S: 12, 18 RŠABHA C: 10 48 JĀRADRAVA S: 3, 10	Cow ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	
9 GRDHĀRA	Vulture ( <i>Vulture monachus</i> )	Bird
10 JAMBUKA <i>Syn</i> ŚRĠĀLA C: 10, 41	Jackal ( <i>Canis aureus</i> )	Mammal
11 KHARA	Ass ( <i>Assus equidae</i> )	"
12 KULINGAKA	Sparrow hawk ( <i>Ploceus bengalensis</i> )	Bird
13 KURARA	Osprey ( <i>Pandion heliactes</i> )	"
14 LOPĀKA	Fox ( <i>Vulpus bengalensis</i> )	Mammal
15 MADHUHĀ	Honey buzzard ( <i>Pernis puerus</i> )	Bird
16 MĀRJĀRA <i>Syn</i> VIDĀLA C: 10, 41	Cat ( <i>Felis domesticus</i> )	Mammal
17 MUŚIKĀ <i>Syn</i> MUSAKA V: 3 7/3 UNDURA C: 23, 9	Mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	Mammal
18 RĀSA	Bear ( <i>Melurus labiatus</i> )	"
19 ŚAŚAGHNA	Golden eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	Bird
20 SIMHA	Lion ( <i>Felis leo</i> )	Mammal
21 ŚYENA	Hawk ( <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> )	Bird
22. TARAKṢU	Hyena ( <i>Hyaena strata</i> )	Mammal

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
23 ULUKA	Indian horned owl ( <i>Bubo bengalensis</i> )	Bird
24 UŠTRA <i>Syn</i> KARABHA C 13, 107	Camel ( <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> )	Mammal
25 VĀNARA	Hanuman or Langur ( <i>Simnopithecus entellus</i> ) and other Indian monkeys ( <i>Simnopithecus</i> )	"
26 VĀNTADA <i>Syn</i> ŠVAN C 10, 41	Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	Mammal
27 VĀYASA <i>Syn</i> KĀKA C 23, 47	Crow ( <i>Corvus splendens</i> )	Bird
28 VRKA	Wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> )	Mammal
29 VYĀGHRA <i>Syn</i> ŠĀRDŪLA C 23, 192	Tiger ( <i>Felis tigris</i> )	"
BHŪMIŚĀYA-VARGA <i>Su</i> 27, 37, 38	Burrowing animals	
1 BHEKA <i>Syn</i> VĀNDŪKA C 23, 9	Frog ( <i>Rana</i> )	Amphibia
2 CILLATA	Water shrew ( <i>Neomys fodiens</i> )	Mammal
3 CITRAPRAŚHA KĀKULIMRGA	Reticulated python ( <i>Python reticulatus</i> )	Reptile
4 GAṆḌAKA	Gecko lizard ( <i>Gekkonidae</i> )	"
5 GODHĀ	Iguana lizard ( <i>Iguanidae</i> )	"
6 KADALIN	Marmot ( <i>Marmota</i> )	Mammal
7 KRŚṆAKĀKULIMRGA	Black python ( <i>Python molurus</i> )	Reptile
8 KURCIKĀ	Hedge-hog ( <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> )	Mammal
9 NAKŪLA	Small mongoose ( <i>Herpestes mungo</i> )	"
10 ŚALLAKA	Porcupine ( <i>Acanthion leucurus</i> )	"
11 ŚVĀVIT	Pangolin ( <i>Manis pentadactyl</i> )	"
12 ŚVETAKĀKULIMRGA	White python ( <i>Python molurus</i> )	Reptile
13 ŚYĀMAKĀKULIMRGA	Dark grey python ( <i>Python molurus</i> )	"
ANUPA-VARGA <i>Su</i> 27 33	Creatures that dwell in marshy and wet lands	
1 GAMARA	Yak ( <i>Porphyus grunniens</i> )	Mammal
2 GAJA <i>Syn</i> HASTIN <i>Su</i> 1, 102 KUNJARA C 10, 40	Elephant ( <i>Elephas indicus</i> )	
3 GAVAYA	Goyal ox ( <i>Bos frontalis</i> )	"

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
4 KHANGA	Rhinoceros ( <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> )	Mammal
5 MAHISA Syn RAKTAKṢA G 4, 4	Buffalo ( <i>Bos bubalus</i> )	"
6 NYĀṆKU	Hog deer ( <i>Cervus porcinus</i> )	"
7 RURU	Swamp deer ( <i>Rucervus duracelli</i> )	"
8 ŚRĪMĪRA	Indian wild boar ( <i>Sus cristatus</i> )	"
9 VARĀHA	Pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	"
VĀRĪṢA-VARGA Su 27 40	Creatures that live under water	
1 GULUKI	Porpoise ( <i>Neomeris phocaenoides</i> )	Mammal
2 KARAKATAKA Syn UGGIṆGA G 23, 153	Crab ( <i>Brachyura</i> )	Crustacea
3 KUMBHĪRA Syn NAKRA G 2/2, 10	Gharial crocodile ( <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> )	Reptile
4 KŪRMA Syn KACCHAPA G 2/2, 10	Tortoise or turtle ( <i>Chelonia</i> )	
5 MAKARA	Capricorn (Sea monster ?)	
6 MATSYA	Fish ( <i>Pisces</i> )	Fish
7 ŚAṆKHA	Conch snail ( <i>Gastropoda</i> )	Gastropod
8 ŚIŚUMĪRA	Dolphin ( <i>Dolphinus gangetica</i> )	Mammal
9 ŚUKTI	Pearl oyster ( <i>Margaritifera</i> )	Mollusca
10 TIMIṆGILA	Whale ( <i>Cetacea</i> )	Mammal
AMBUCĀRI-VARGA Su 27, 41-44	Creatures that live around, or on the surface of, water	
1 AMBUKUKKUTI	Moor hen ( <i>Callinula chloropus</i> )	Bird
2 ĀRĀ	Wooet ( <i>Recurvirostra a oetta</i> )	"
3 BALĀKĀ	Crane ( <i>Ardea nuxa</i> )	"
4 KARMAKĀ	Ruddy sheldrake ( <i>Anas casarea</i> )	"
5 HANSA Syn DHĀRI ŚRĪMĪRA Su 27, 83	Swan ( <i>Cygnus olor</i> )	"
6 KADAMBA	Grey leg goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> )	"
7 KĀKATUNḌAKA	River tern ( <i>Sterna hurula</i> )	"
8 KĀMAKĪLI	Tropic bird ( <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i> )	"
9 KĀRANḌAKA	White-fronted goose ( <i>Anser albifrons</i> )	"
10 KLSĀRIṆ	Curlew ( <i>Orderonemus crepilius</i> )	"

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
11 KRAUŒGA	Demoiselle crane ( <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> )	Bird
12 MADGU	Small cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> )	"
13 MANITUNDAKA	Oyster catcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> )	"
14 MEGHARĀVA	Trumpetcr Swan ( <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> )	"
15 VĪRŪĀLAKANTHA	Snake bird ( <i>Platys anguina</i> )	"
16 NANDĪMUKHA	Flamingo ( <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> )	"
17 PĀKAHAŒIS	Mute swan ( <i>Cygnus olor</i> )	"
18 PLĀVA	Pelican ( <i>Felicanus onocrotalus</i> )	"
19 PUŠKARĀVY	Lily trout ( <i>Ardea subura</i> )	"
20 PUNĀRĪĀKŠA	White-eyed pochard ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> )	"
21 RAKTĀŚĪRŠAKA	Purple heron ( <i>Ardea purpurea</i> )	"
22 ROHINĪ	Common teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> )	"
23 SAHACĀRIN	Peirel ( <i>Ocanistidae</i> )	"
24 ŚĀRARA	Skimmer bird ( <i>Rhyachops</i> )	"
25 SĀRASA	Indian crane ( <i>Meleagromis grus</i> )	"
26 SUMUKHA	Mandarin duck ( <i>Anas galericulata</i> )	"
27 UTKOŠA	Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> )	"
28 VĀKA	Heron ( <i>Ardea goliath</i> )	"
29 VĀTI	Little grebe ( <i>Podiceps ruficollis</i> )	"
<b>JANĒALA-VARGA</b> Su 27, 45, 46		
	Herbivorous animals living in grass-lands or forests	
1 CĀRUSKA	Gazelle ( <i>Gazelle benettii</i> )	Mammal
2 ENĀ	Fawn deer ( <i>Cervus rosa</i> )	"
3 GOKARNA	Cow-eared deer ( <i>Antelope pucta</i> )	"
4 HARĪŒA	Black buck ( <i>Antelope cervicapra</i> )	"
5 KĀĒAPUCCHAKA	Black tailed deer ( <i>Odocoileus</i> ?)	"
Syn ASITAPUCCHAKA C 14, 138		
6 KOTĒAKĀRAKA	Barking deer ( <i>Cervus muntjac</i> )	Mammal
7 KRŠNA	Musk deer ( <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> )	"
8 KURANGA	Indian antelope ( <i>Antelope cervicapra</i> )	"
9 MĪRGAMĀTRĀĀ	Red deer ? ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	"
10 PŒSATA	Spotted deer ( <i>Cervus axis</i> )	"
11 RĀMA	Kashmir red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	"
12 SAMBHAR	Sambhar ( <i>Cervus maculor</i> )	"
13 ŚĀRABHA	Wapiti ( <i>Cervus canadensis</i> ) ?	"



TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
14 ŚĀŚA	Hare or rabbit ( <i>Leporidae</i> )	Mammal
15 ŚVADANĪSTR	Mouse deer ( <i>Trogulus meminna</i> )	"
16 URANA	Orial or wild sheep ( <i>Ovis tigris</i> )	"
17 VARAPOTA	Small antelope ( <i>Antelope cervicapra</i> )	"
VIŠKIRA-VARGA <i>Su</i> 27, 47, 49	Birds that scatter their food	Gallinaceous birds
1 AVAKARA <i>Syn</i> MAYŪRA <i>Su</i> 26, 84 SIKHIN <i>Su</i> 27, 58 BARHIN <i>Ci</i> 23, 182	Peacock or pea-fowl ( <i>Pavo cristatus</i> )	Bird
2 GAKORA	Greek pheasant ( <i>Perdix rufa</i> )	"
3 GIRIVARTAKA	Mountain quail ( <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> )	"
4 GONARDA	Hill partridge ( <i>Ardea sibirica</i> )	"
5 INDRĀBHĀ	Hedge sparrow ( <i>Leucocerea aureola</i> )	"
6 KANKA	Heron ( <i>Ardeidae</i> )	"
7 KAPIŚJALA	Black partridge ( <i>Francolinus vulgaris</i> )	"
8 KRAKARA	Snipe ( <i>Ardea rufo</i> )	"
9 KUKAUBHĀ	Crow pheasant ( <i>Coccyzus</i> )	"
10 KUKKŪṬA <i>Syn</i> GARANĪUDHĀ <i>Su</i> 7, 11 DAKṢA <i>Si</i> 10, 11 TĀMIRAGUḌA <i>Ci</i> 2/2, 28	Red-spur fowl ( <i>Gallopardix spadicea</i> )	"
11 LAVA	Bustard quail ( <i>Turnix suscitatus</i> )	"
12 RAKTAVARTMAKA	Red jungle fowl ( <i>Gallus ferrugineus</i> )	"
13 ŚĀRAPADA	Stork ( <i>Ciconia boycenia</i> )	"
14 TITTIRI	Gray partridge ( <i>Arborophila torquata</i> )	"
15 UPACAKRA	Smaller Greek pheasant ( <i>Perdix rufa</i> )	"
16 VARAPADA	Spoon-bill ( <i>Platela leucorodia</i> )	"
17 VARTAKA	Indian button quail ( <i>Turnix indica</i> )	"
18 VARTIKĀ	Bush quail ( <i>Coturnix sylvatica</i> )	"
19 VARTIRAKA	Rain quail ( <i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> )	"
PRATUDA-VARGA <i>Su</i> 27, 50-52	Birds that peck and gobble their food	Bird
1 ANGĀRACŪḌAKA	Black bulbul ( <i>Muscivora pascuensis</i> )	"
2 ATYUHA	Red-vented bulbul ( <i>Molpastes kamoharui</i> )	"
3 DIBDHIRU VATAHĀ	Brown tree-pie ( <i>Dendrocyitta rufa</i> )	"
4 BHRĀGARĀJA	Shrike ( <i>Lanius</i> )	"
5 CATAKA <i>Syn</i> KULINGA <i>Si</i> 12, 191	Tree sparrow ( <i>Passer montanus</i> )	"

TABLE I—(Contd)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
6 GIRAṬI	Babbler ( <i>Timeliidae</i> )	Bird
7 DINDIMĀNAKA	Toucan ( <i>Ramphastos pascuorvus</i> )	"
8 DUNDUBHI	Grey hornbill ( <i>Lophoceros birostris</i> )	"
9 GOPAPUTRA	Cow bird ( <i>Molothrus</i> )	"
10 JAṬI	Indian hoopoe ( <i>Upupa indica</i> )	"
11 JIVAJIVAKA <sup>Sn</sup> JIVANJIVA In 12, 73	Peacock pheasant ( <i>Chalcurus</i> )	"
12 KAIRĀTA	Red faced malkoha ( <i>Pheamscophus pyrrhoccephalus</i> )	"
13 KALĀVINKA	House sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )	"
14 KANKU	Blossom headed parakeet ( <i>Torguatus rosa</i> )	"
15 KAPOTA	Spotted pigeon ( <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> )	"
16 KOKILA <sup>Sp</sup> VĀSANTAKA G: 14 56	Indian koel ( <i>Eudynamis honorata</i> )	"
17 KOJAṢṬHI	Green bill coucal ( <i>Centropus chlorhynchus</i> )	"
18 KULINGAKA	Weaver bird (sparrow hawk) ( <i>Ploceus bengalensis</i> )	"
19 LATṬAŚĀKA	Paradise flycatcher ( <i>Muscicapidae lechitres</i> )	"
20 LATVĀ	Pied flycatcher ( <i>Muscicapidae atricapilla</i> )	"
21 LOHAṘṢṬA	King fisher ( <i>Alcedo ispida</i> )	"
22 PĀKKĀRA	Green barbet ( <i>Therapsorx zeylonicus</i> )	"
23 PĀNDANAVIKA	Wood pigeon ( <i>Columba palumbus</i> )	"
24 PĀRĀVATA	Pigeon ( <i>Columba treron</i> )	"
25 PRIYĀTMAJA	Indian babbler ( <i>Argya caudata</i> )	"
26 SĀRANGA	Ringneck parakeet ( <i>Palaeornis torquatus</i> )	"
27 ŚĀRIKĀ	Mynah ( <i>Turdus salca</i> )	"
28 ŚATAPATRA	Black wood pecker ( <i>Picus martius</i> )	"
29 ŚUKA	Green parakeet ( <i>Psittacula spengeli</i> )	"
30 YAṢṬHIKĀ	Sun bird ( <i>Nectarinidae</i> )	"
KRMĪ-VARGA Sn 19, 4/9 (a) Living in the body excretions	Parasites inhabiting the living body	Nematoda
1 YOKĀ		
2 PIPĪLIKĀ (b) Living in the blood		
3 AUDUMBARA		
4 JANTUMĀTĀRA		

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
5 KEŚADA		
6 LOMADA		
7 LOMADVĪPA		
8 SAURASA		
(c) <i>Living in the mucus and phlegm</i>		
9 ANTRADA		
10 CURU		
11 DARBHA-PUŚPA		
12 HRDAYADĀ		
13 MAHĀGUDA		
14 SAUGANDHIKĀ		
15 UDARAVEŚTA		
(d) <i>Living in the faeces</i>		
16 KAKERUKĀ		
17 LELIHA		
18 MAKERUKĀ		
19 SAŚULAKĀ		
20 SAUSURADĀ		
<b>GOMĀYU-VARGA C: 23, 9, 10</b>	<b>Creatures with poisonous fangs or stings</b>	
1 ĀNĪHU	Rat ( <i>Mus rattus</i> )	Mammal
2 ĀŚĪVIṢA	Snake ( <i>Ophidia</i> )	Reptile
3 JALĀUKAS	Leech ( <i>Hirudinidae</i> )	Chaetopoda
4 KṚKĀNTAKA	A type of scorpion ( <i>Palannaeus</i> )	Arachnida
5 KUDYAKĪTAKA	Wall lizard ( <i>Lacerta muralis</i> )	Reptile
6 LUTĀ	Spider ( <i>Lycosidae</i> )	Arachnida
7 MANDOKA	Frog ( <i>Rana</i> )	Amphibia
8 MATSYA	Fish ( <i>Pisces</i> )	Pisces
9 NAKULA	Mongoose ( <i>Herpestes mungo</i> )	Mammal
10 PATAṅGA	Flying insects	Hymenoptera & Diptera
11 ŚĀRDŪLA	Tiger ( <i>Felis tigris</i> )	Mammal
12 ŚATAPADĪ	Centipede ( <i>Chilopoda</i> )	Arthropoda
13 SIMHĀ	Lion ( <i>Felis leo</i> )	Mammal
14 SIHAGIKĀ MAKṢIKĀ	Hornet or wasp ( <i>Isipa</i> )	Hymenoptera

TABLE I—(Contd)

Name in Caraka reference and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
15 ŚVAN	Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	Mammal
16 TARAKṢU	Hyena ( <i>Hyaena stratus</i> )	
17 VĪŚVAMBHARA	Scorpion ( <i>Palamnaeus</i> )	Arachnida
SARPA VARGA <i>Su</i> 27 213	Snakes ( <i>Ophidia</i> )	Reptiles
SARPA <i>Syn</i> AHI <i>Gi</i> 10 31 URAGA <i>Gi</i> 27 31 ĀŚVISA <i>Gi</i> 13 9		
1 BHUJAGAPATI <i>Gi</i> 23 99	King cobra ( <i>Naja bungarus</i> )	
2 DARVĪKARA SARPA <i>Gi</i> 23 124	Viper ( <i>Bis echus</i> )	
3 GODHERAKA SARPA <i>Gi</i> 23 134	Hybrid of the snake and the iguana (?)	
4 GONASA-SARPA <i>Gi</i> 23 136	?	
5 KṚṢṆASARPA <i>Gi</i> 23 124	A kind of poisonous snake	
6 MANDALI SARPA <i>Gi</i> 23 124	Indian cobra ( <i>Naja tripudiana</i> )	
7 PATRAGA <i>Gi</i> 23 84	Tree snake ( <i>Chrysopeia ornata</i> )	
8 RAJIMAN SARPA <i>Gi</i> 23 124	Striped snake with spots on its body	
9 TAKSAKA <i>Gi</i> 23 195	<i>Trimeresurus gramineus</i> ?	
UNCLASSIFIED		
1 AJA <i>Su</i> 2 93 <i>Syn</i> BASTA <i>Su</i> 25 39 CHĀGA <i>Gi</i> 23 77	Goat ( <i>Capra hircus</i> )	Mammal
2 AVI <i>Syn</i> ĀVĪKA <i>Su</i> 27 223 MEṢA <i>Gi</i> 17 116 URĀBHRA <i>Su</i> 6 43	Sheep ( <i>Ovis</i> )	
3 DVIKAKUDA <i>C</i> 14 207	Two-humped camel ( <i>Camelus bactrianus</i> )	
4 GAṆḌUPADA <i>Gi</i> 8 151	Earthworm ( <i>Lumbricidae</i> )	Annelida
5 JATUKA <i>C</i> 24 48	Lac insect ( <i>Coccus lacca</i> )	Coccifera
6 MADHUMAKSIKĀ <i>Su</i> 5 43	Honey bee ( <i>Apis indica</i> )	Hymenoptera
7 MADHU BHRAMARA <i>Su</i> 27 243	Black honey bee ( <i>Apis dorsata</i> )	
8 MAKṢIKĀ <i>C</i> 20 29	House-fly ( <i>Musca domestica</i> )	Diptera
9 MĀNUṢA <i>Su</i> 27 224	Man ( <i>Homo sapiens</i> )	Mammal
10 MĀSAKA <i>In</i> 2 21	Mosquito ( <i>Culexidae</i> )	Diptera
11 MATSYAKA <i>Sa</i> 8 19	Silver fish ( <i>Lepisma saccharina</i> )	Thysanura
12 PIPILIKĀ <i>Gi</i> 23 187	Ant ( <i>Formica</i> sp.)	Hymenoptera
13 RĀJAHANSA <i>Su</i> 12 18/1	Royal Chinese swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnoides</i> )	Bird
14 VASTRAKṚMĪ <i>C</i> 23 100	Cloth worm ( <i>Tinea</i> )	Lepidoptera
15 YŪKA <i>Vi</i> 7, 10	Body and head louse ( <i>Pediculus</i> )	Anoplura

TABLE 2  
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
1 AHI C 10, 51	Snake	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Epilepsy
2 AHI-PURĪṢA C 10, 51	Snake-dung	As above	Insanity
3 AĪA-SĪRA C 5, 133, 8, 116, 11, 50, 19, 81, 23, 40, 29, 53, 133	Goat's milk	(a) External—in ointment (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—in medicated ghee (d) Internal—as ingredient of sweetened jelly	(a) Inflammation (b) Fever, enlarged spleen (c) Debility, haemothermia, etc (d) Blood dysentery
4 AJA-MĀMSA C 11, 83, 18, 44, K'a 1, 23 S <sub>m</sub> CHĪGA-MĀMSA C 23, 67	Goat's flesh	(a) Local application for absorption of venoms (b) Internal—as soup in diet (c) Internal—as ingredient of ghee (d) Internal—the meat juice used in prescription	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Wasting diseases (c) Spleen disease, pain in the groin and pelvis (d) Anaemia, fistula, internal worms
5 AJA-MEDAS S <sub>m</sub> 25, 38, C 11, 27	Goat's fat	Internal—in diet	Debility
6 AĪA-MOTRA S <sub>m</sub> 1, 93, 100; C 30, 80	Urine of the she-goat	(a) External—for local massage (b) External—in medicated oil for local application (c) Internal—as drink	(a) Diseases of the spleen and stomach, piles, poisonous bites (b) Vaginal disorders (c) Jaundice, excessive bile secretion
7 AJA-RUDHIRA C 19, 74, 30, 101, S <sub>m</sub> 6, 81, 10, 41	Goat's blood	(a) As ingredient of enema (b) Internal—ingredient of liquid mixture	(a) Colic pain (b) Dysentery, vomiting, fainting, amenorrhoea
8 AKHJU-MĀMSA C 23, 100, 147, 26, 175 S <sub>m</sub> NIṢĪKA-VIṢA S <sub>m</sub> 12, 185	Flesh of mouse and rat	(a) As ingredient of enema (b) Internal—as ingredient of medicinal ghee	(a) Acute constipation, retention of urine (b) Diseases of the head
9 AŚVA KARṢA S <sub>m</sub> 14, 26, 60, V <sub>1</sub> 7, 22, C 14, 41, 17, 116, 130, 134	Horse-dung	(a) External—as fumigant (b) External—in poultices (c) Internal—in decoction (d) Internal—as juice in mortar	(a) As diaphoretic (b) & (c) Piles (d) Haemothermia, hiccup
10 AŚVA KṢĪRA C 11, 83	Mare's milk	As diet	Consumption

		Sheep's blood	(a) As ingredient of rectal enema	(a) Haemorrhage
11	AVI SONIT\ G 30, 101, 55 10, 41 <i>Syn</i> MIS\ RAN-T\ G 19, 40		(b) Internal—in mixture	(b) Amenorrhoea
12	AVI MOTRA <i>Sr</i> 1, 93, 100, <i>G</i> 10 48, 26, Sheep's urine 185		(a) External—in nasal medication (b) External—in eye application (c) Internal—in infusion	(a) Diseases of the head (b) Epilepsy, insanity (c) Imbalance of the humors
13	BALAKA-ASTIH <i>G</i> 23 93	Bones of the crane	Burnt for fumigation	As vermicide and general disinfectant
14	BHUGAPATI <i>Sr</i> 5\ <i>G</i> 23 99	Blood of the king cobra	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Onchocera, toxemia & poisonous bites
15	CAKORA <i>G</i> 2 1 46 3 100 23 110 <i>Sr</i> 12, 19/1	Greek partridge	(a) Internal—extract of the flesh and marrow as ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—as soup in diet	(a) Fever debility (b) Debility anaemia, fevers, female diseases
16	CAKORA AND\ <i>Sr</i> 27 85 <i>G</i> 11 20	Eggs of the Greek partridge	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—as ingredient of mixture	(a) Seminal weakness (b) Profuse bleeding
17	CARANAYUDILA <i>MAMS</i> \ <i>G</i> 3 197	Fowl's flesh	Internal in diet	Fever haemorrhage
18	CA\SA <i>In</i> 12 76, <i>G</i> 8 150 17 118	The blue jay	(a) External—in burnt fowl's fumigation (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Congestion of the respiratory tract (b) Consumption
19	CATAKA-ANDA <i>Sr</i> 27 86	Sparrow's egg	Internal—in diet	Seminal weakness, cough, cardiac disorders
20	CATAKA-MAMS\ <i>Sr</i> 27, 85, <i>G</i> 2/2, 10, Flesh of the sparrow 2/4, 6, <i>Sr</i> 12, 18/8, 19/1		(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Rheumatism, debility, female diseases, etc (b) Sexual debility, general weakness
21	DAK\SA AND\ <i>G</i> 11, 25	Egg of the common fowl	Internal—in diet	Profuse bleeding
22	DAK\SA M\ALA <i>G</i> 25, 53 <i>Syn</i> KUKKUTA-SAKRT <i>G</i> 14, 54	Droppings of the common fowl	(a) External—local application (b) External—in ointment	(a) Suppurated swellings (b) Piles
23	DAK\SA MAMS\ <i>G</i> 8, 66, 158, 11, 25 <i>Syn</i> KUKKUTA MAMS\ <i>G</i> 2/1, 48, 23, 67	Flesh of the common fowl	(a) External—local application for absorption of venom (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—the meat juice in diet	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Acute constipation, jaundice, dysentery, etc (c) Bleeding piles, sexual debility
24	DAK\SA-SONITA <i>Sr</i> 10 41	Blood of the common fowl	Internal—in mixture	Amenorrhoea, fainting, diarrhoea, etc
25	DHARTARASTRA MAMS\ <i>Sr</i> 27, 85 <i>Syn</i>	Flesh of the black-legged fowl	Internal—as soup in diet	Seminal weakness, pulmonary weakness

TABLE 2  
*Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
26 DVĪKAKUDA-PASA C 14, 207	Meat-juice of the two-humped camel	Internal—in diet	Bleeding piles
27 DVĪSĀPHA-CARMAN, KṢURA, SRNGA C 17, 118	The skin, hooves and horns of cloven-footed animals	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Congestion of the respiratory tract
28 EKASĀPHA-PAYAS S 27, 221	Milk of solidungulate animals	Internal—in diet	General weakness
29 ENA-MĀMSA S 5, 6, 43, 13, 11; 15, 7, 22, 25, 27, 46, 271; S 8, 24; C 3, 191, 4, 41; 19, 50; 23, 226, 24, 198	Flesh of the antelope	Internal—as soup in diet	Fever, emaciation, debility, constipation, toxicosis, etc
30 ENA-SONITA C 19, 74, 30, 101; S 6, 82, 10, 41	Blood of the antelope	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) Internal—in mixture	(a) Colic pain (b) Amenorrhoea, nausea, fainting, collapse, etc
31 GAJA-ASTHI C 14, 55	Elephant's bones	External—the powder as ingredient of ointment Internal—in diet	Piles Debility
32 GAJA-MĀMSA C 212, 29, 6, 8, 154, 9, 82, 14, 56; 17, 116, 18, 20, 23, 119	Elephant's flesh	Worn as talisman	Antidote for poisonous bites
33 GAJAMUKTIKA C 23, 252	?	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	(a) Epilepsy
34 GAJA-ŚAKRT C 17, 116 Syn. KUNJARA-PURĪṢA C 14, 51	Elephant's dung	(b) Internal—the aqueous extract taken with honey Internal—in diet, after frying in ghee	(b) Increase of phlegm or bile Consumption
35 GANDUPADA C 8, 151	Earth-worms	Internal—ashes, made ingredient of medicinal ghee	Insanity
36 GO-CARMAN C 9, 49	Cow-hide	(a) External—local application for absorption of venom (b) Ingredient of nutritive enema (c) External—the meat juice as skin lotion (d) Internal—as soup in diet	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Major wounds, fractures, misperistalsis (c) Persistent skin diseases (d) Rheumatic conditions, debility
37. GODHĀ-MĀMSA S 2, 33; 27, 38, 70, C 7, 89; 12, 62; 14, 126, 23, 134, 106; S 12, 18/5	Flesh of the iguana		

33	GO KŚIRA Sū 1, 106, Śa 8, 24 Syn GO PAYAS Cī 2/11, 35, etc., S 10, 41	Cow's milk	(a) External—in medicated oil (b) External—in ointment (c) Ingredient of nutritive enema (d) Internal—in diet (e) Internal—in mixture (f) Internal—in medicated ghee (g) Internal—in linctus (h) Internal—ingredient of candied sweets	(a) Burns, stiffness, etc (b) Dislocation, fractures, etc (c) Anaemia, amenorrhoea (d) Debility, spleen diseases (e) Jaundice, consumption, etc (f) Menstrual disorders, tendency to abortion (g) and (h) Heart diseases, excessive bile accretion, etc
39	GO MĀMSA Sū 5 11, 25, 39, etc., Cī 6 24, 8, 185, etc	Flesh of the cow	(a) External—local application for absorption of venom (b) Internal—as soup in diet (c) External—as lotion (d) External—in ointment (e) Internal—as drink (f) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Rheumatic fevers, emaciation, consumption (c) Skin diseases (d) Pruritus snake-bites, etc (e) Jaundice, leucoderma etc (f) Insanity epilepsy, etc
40	GO MŪTRA Sū 1 93 3 13, etc Pī 8 142, Cī 5 178, etc, Śa 7, 13, etc., Sī 8 18, etc	Urine of the cow	(a) External—burnt for fumigation (b) External—ingredient of poultice (c) Internal—in medicated ghee with honey, etc (d) Internal—as aqueous extract	(a) As diaphoretic (b) Skin lesions (c) Piles (d) Piles poisoning, oedema, spleen diseases etc
41	GO ŚAKṚT Sū 14 26 Śa 8 10, Cī 4, 68 57 10 12 13 130 14 41 18 91 23 46 46 23, 116	Cow-dung	(a) External—burnt for fumigation (b) External—ingredient of poultice (c) Internal—in medicated ghee (d) Internal—as aqueous extract with honey, etc	(a) As diaphoretic (b) Skin lesions (c) Piles (d) Piles poisoning, oedema, spleen diseases etc
42	GO SARPIS Sū 25, 38, 40 Cī 2/2, 11, 2/4, 25	Cow's fat	Internal—in diet	Debility, rheumatism
43	GO ŚRŪGA Cī 17 79	Cow's horns	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Accumulation of phlegm
44	GO-SNĀYU Cī 17, 79	Cow's sinews	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Congestion of the respiratory tract
45	GRDHRA MĀMSA Cī 8 150 10, 51	Vulture's flesh	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Insanity (b) Consumption
46	GRDHRA PAIṢA Cī 10, 51	Wings of the vulture	Inhalation of the burning fumes	Insanity
47	HAṀSA-ANDA Cī 2/11, 49, Śa 12, 7, 19	Swan's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Fever, weakness, anility, gradual loss of sense perceptions
48	HAṀSA-MĀMSA Sū 13, 83, 27, 41, 66, Cī 2/1, 41, 48, 2/2, 10, 6, 24, 8, 158 23, 253, 26, 175	Flesh of the swan	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice in diet (c) Internal—as ingredient of medicinal ghee	(a) Sallow complexion, emaciation (b) General weakness (c) D sears of the head
49	HAṀSINA MĀMSA Śa 8, 24, Cī 3, 191, 4, 41, 14, 201, 19, 50, 23, 226	Venuson	Internal—in diet	Fever, haemorrhage, diarrhoea, habitual constipation, toxic condit



TABLE 2  
Medicinal Substances of *Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
50 HASTINI MŪTRA Śa 1, 102; G 7, 169	Urine of the she-elephant	(a) External—as lotion (b) Internal—as drink	(a) Leucoderma (b) Dermatosis, helminthiasis
51 HASTINI PAYAS Śa 27, 223	Elephant's milk	Internal—in diet	Debility
52 JĀLAUKAS G 14, 61, 21, 69, 119, 29-30-37	Leech	Local application of the living creatures for blood letting	Piles, vitiated blood, rheumatism of the joints
53 JAMBUKA MŪTRA, PITTĀ, KARĪṢA, NAKHĀ, CARMAN G 10, 51	Urine, bile, dung, nails and hide of the jackal	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) Internal—in making ointment	(a) Epilepsy (b) Insanity
54 JANDAKA CARMAN G 17, 118	Animal hides	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) External—powdered ashes in ointment	(a) Hiccup (b) Congestion of phlegm
55 JĀTUKA VASĀ G 14, 48	Wax secreted by lac insects	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) External—local application	(a) & (b) Piles
56 JIVAJIVA ANDA Ś 12, 19/1	Egg of the peacock pheasant	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Debility, pectoral lesions, female diarrhoea, recurrent fevers
57 KACCHĀPA RASA G 19, 38	Meat juice of the small tortoise	Internal—in diet	Diarrhoea
58 KĀKA-MĀMSA G 8, 151	Crow's flesh	(a) Internal—in food (b) Internal—as meat juice in liquid mixture	(a) Emaciation, consumption (b) Poisonous bites
59 KĀKA PURIṢA G 10, 51	Crow's droppings	Inhalation of the burning fumes	Epilepsy
60 KĀKA ŚONITA G 23, 182	Crow's blood	External—as local application	Poisonous bites
61 KĀLĀPUCCĪHAKA MĀMSA Śa 15, 7, 27, 46, Śa 8, 24, G 3, 191, 4, 41, 19, 50	Flesh of the black-tailed deer	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—as ingredient of soup	(a) Fever, haemorrhemia, tendency to abortion (b) Chronic diarrhoea
62 KĀLĀVINKA PURIṢA G 25, 100	Droppings of house sparrows	External—for local application	Non-healing wounds with granulation on the surface

TABLE 2 MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

63	KAPIŅJALA MĀMSA Śu 5, 5, 6, 43, 15, 16, etc, Śa 8 24, G 3, 190, 4, 41, 19, 50, etc	Flesh of the common partridge	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—meat juice used in diet	(a) Vividated breast milk, tendency to abortion, etc (b) Chronic diarrhoea, dysentery
64	KAPOTA MĀMSA Śu 26, 84, 27, 52, 73, G 4 41, 23, 203, 208	Flesh of the pigeon	Internal—in diet	Excess of urination, haemorrhagia
65	KAPOTA PURIṢA G 23, 207 208 25, 53 100	Pigeon's droppings	External—for local application	Poisonous bites, suppurations, granulated non healing wounds
66	KĀRANDA ANDA Śu 27 41, Śu 12, 19/2	Duck's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual debility, pectoral tension, spleen diseases female disorder
67	KARMAṬAKA RASA Śu 12 18/7	Crab-meat juice	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual debility
68	KHANGA MĀMSA Śu 27 39 84 Śa 8 62 G 8 154	Rhinoceros flesh	Internal—in diet	Emaciation pallor etc
69	KHARA ASTHI Śu 27 35 Śa 8 34 41 G 6 24 7 168	Bones of the ass	External—the ashes as ingredient of ointment	Leucoderma
70	KHARA KARIṢA Śu 14 26 60 G 14 41 17 116	Ass's dung	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—in ointment (c) Internal—in infusion with honey	(a) As a diaphoretic (b) Piles (c) Hiccup congestion of phlegm
71	KHARA MĀMSA G 8 138	Ass's flesh	Internal—in diet	Emaciation
72	KHARA MŪTRA Śu 1 104	Ass's urine	Internal—as drink	Epilepsy insanity
73	KRAKARA MĀMSA Śu 27 49 G 4 50	Snake's flesh	Internal—in diet	Haemorrhagia
74	KRAVYĀDA MĀMSA Śu 22 57	Flesh of carnivorous animals	Internal—in diet	Consumption, piles
75	KRṢṆASARPA VASĀ G 14 48 26 259	Fat of the cobra	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—as local application	(a) Piles (b) Eye-diseases
76	KAṢAUDRA Śu 6 39 7 61 etc F 1 7 32, G 1/2, 4, 51, 1/2 4, etc	Honey	(a) Internal—as an adjunct in many medicinal prescriptions (b) Internal—in diet	(a) & (b) All diseased and weak conditions
77	KUKKUTA ANDAKA PĀLA G 26 253	Shell of the hen's egg	External—as ingredient of ointment	Diseases of the vision, defects of the palate
78	KULINGA ANDA Śu 12 19/1	Sparrow's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	As in Jivajva anda (No 56)
79	KUNJARA VANHA G 10 40	Elephant's nail	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Epilepsy

TABLE 2  
*Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
80 KURĀṅGA RASA Śr 27, 45; Śo, 8, 24, Cā 3, 19	Meat juice of the antelope	Internal—in diet	Tendency to abortion in pregnancy, fever
81 KURĀRA MŪTRA, NAKHĀ, PITTA, PURIṢA, CANGU, PARṢA, Cā 17, 118	Urine, nails, bile, droppings, beak and feathers of the osprey	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—ashes as ingredient of ointment	(a) & (b) Piles
82 KŪRMA RASA Śr 27, 40, 84, Cā 5, 103, 14, 123	Meat juice of the huge tortoise	Internal—in diet	Flatulence, rheumatism, etc.
83 KŪRMA VASĪ Cā 28, 123	Fat of the tortoise	External—as nasal medication	Flatulence, rheumatism, etc.
84 LĀṆṢĀ (JATU) Cā 9, 61, 11, 15, etc	Lac	(a) As fumigator (b) Ingredient of cigars (c) Internal—in mixed decoction (d) Internal—in linctus (e) Internal—in medicated ghee (f) Internal—in pills	(a) As insecticide and vermicide (b) Hiccup, deep-seated phlegm (c) Ulcers and lesions of the thoracic cavity, dysuria, lithiasis, etc (d) & (e) Toxicosis, skin eruptions, eye diseases, defects of vision, mouth diseases, fistula, etc (f) Loss of skin pigment
85 LAVA-MĀṆSA Śr 5, 5, 6, 25, etc, Śā 8, 24, Cā 3, 130, 4, 41, etc	Flesh of the bustard quail	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice as ingredient of soup	(a) Consumption, haemorrhage, tendency to abortion, etc (b) Acute alcoholism, cardiac and pulmonary diseases, haemoptysis, chronic diarrhoea, etc
86 LOPĀKA MĀṆSA Śr 27, 36, Cā 14, 126, 207 ŚRĠ LA-MĀṆSA Cā 8, 152	Flesh of the fox	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice in diet	(a) Consumption, emaciation (b) Bleeding piles
87 MADHŪCCHIṢṬA Śr 3, 16, Cā 7, 121, 11, 17, etc	Bees wax	(a) Inhalation of burning fumes (b) As medium in cauterization (c) External—in ointment (d) External—in medicinal oil for massage (e) Internal—in mixture (f) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Cough, coryza, hiccup, etc. (b) Deep-seated pus (c) Dermatitis, painful wounds (d) Rheumatic pain in joints, fractures and dislocations (e) Pain in hypogastric region (f) Biliousness, haemorrhemia, etc

		(a) The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema	(a) Debility, senile decay, female diarrhoea, etc
88 MAHISA MĀMSA G 2/1, 42, 3, 153, etc., Buffalo-meat S 12, 19/2		(b) Internal—in diet	(b) Consumption, emaciation
		(c) Internal—the meat juice in diet	(c) Sexual debility
89 MAHIṢA ŚONITA Ś 10, 41	Buffalo-blood	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Hæmorrhage
90 MAHIṢĪ DADHI G 26, 88	Curds from buffalo's milk	Internal—in indicated ghee	Cough, hæmip, anaemia, jaundice, etc
91 MAHIṢĪ KṢĪRA Ś 25, 40, 27, 219, G 11, 33, 12, 26 etc., Ś 10, 40, 12, 19/1	Buffalo's milk	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema	(a) Senile weakness, recurrent fever, senile decay, female disorders, etc
		(b) Internal—to be taken with cow's urine	(b) Oedema
		(c) Internal—in indicated ghee	(c) Consumptive cough
		(d) Internal—in diet	(d) Insomnia, cough
92 MAHIṢĪ MŪTRA Ś 1 102 G 13 151 15 181	Urine of the ste buffalo	(a) Internal—ingredient of liquid mixture	(a) Piles oedema, abdominal diseases
		(b) Internal—powder prepared by mixing the urine with plants, followed by incineration	(b) Loss of appetite
93 MAHIṢĪ GHṚTA G 4 101 16, 53 134	Buffalo-ghee	(a) External—ingredient of nasal application	(a) Bleeding from the nose
		(b) Internal—ingredient of medicated ghee	(b) Poisonous lues, jaundice, etc
94 MĀKṢĪKA MADHU Ś 5 43, 27, 243 etc G 4, 83, 11, 20, etc	Bee's honey	(a) External—for local application with other ingredients	(a) Mouth diseases sore throat
		(b) Internal—as an adjunct to many prescriptions	(b) In various diseases
95 MĀKṢĪKĀ VIṢṬHĀ G 17, 152, 30, 325	Droppings of the house fly	(a) External—in nasal emulsion	(a) Hæmip
		(b) Internal—as pill	(b) Vomiting
96 MĀRJĀRA MĀMSA Ś 12, 18/5	Cat's flesh	The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema	Debility, broken ribs, imperistal retention of urine, etc
97 MĀRJĀRA NAKHA PITTA CĀRMAN, LOMAN MŪTRA, PURIṢA G 9 75 10 41	Nails, bile also fur urine, and droppings of the cat	(a) Inhalation of the fumes	(a) & (b) Insanity
		(b) External—the ashes as ingredient of eye-ointment	(c) Epilepsy, insanity
		(c) External—in nasal medication	
98 MATSYA ĀNUṢA Ś 3 19, 5, 11, etc., G 17, 74 24 124, etc	Flesh of fishes	(a) External—as warm poultice	(a) & (b) Rheumatism cond uons
		(b) Internal—the flesh juice as ingredient of indicated oil	(c) Indigestion intestinal worms, debility

TABLE 2  
*Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
99 MATSYA-VIŚĀ C 25, 76, 28, 128	Fish oil	(a) External—in nasal medication (b) Internal—as ingredient of jellied sweets	(a) Debility (b) Painful wounds
100 MATSYA PITT V C 30, 103	Fish bile	External—for local application	Vaginal tumours
101 MAYŪRA-MĀMSA Śr 13, 83, C 4, 50, 5, 110, 10, 39, 12, 62, etc Śr	Flesh of the peacock	(a) The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—local application for absorption of venom (c) External—in nasal medication (d) Internal—in diet (e) Internal—the meat juice in mixture	(a) Debility, rheumatism of the lower body (b) Poisonous bites (c) Heart disease, facial paralysis, ear, nose and throat diseases (d) Emaciation, seminal weakness, consumption, etc (e) Ordema, diarrhoea, cardiac troubles, retarded development of the foetus
102 MAYŪRA-BARHĪ C 23, 98	Peacock's feathers	Burnt for fumigation	As vermicide, insecticide, and general disinfectant
103 MAYŪRA PĀDANĀLA C 17, 117	Talons of the peacock	Internal—the burnt ash as ingredient of linctus	Hiccup, congestion of phlegm
104 MEṢĀ ŚAKRT C 17, 116	Dung of the ram	Internal—in aqueous infusion with honey	Hiccup, congestion of phlegm
105 MRGA RASA C 19, 74, Ks 12, 8, Śr 12, 18/10	Meat juice of herbivorous forest animals	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—ingredient of soup	(a) Rheumatism of the lower limbs and organs (b) Enlarged spleen, dysentery
106 MUKTĀ C 17, 125	Pearl	Internal—powdered and made into linctus	Hiccup, cough
107 NAKULA-MĀMSA C 8, 152, Śr 12, 18/5	Flesh of the mongoose	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Sexual debility (b) Consumption
108 NAKULA-PURĪṢA C 10, 51	Dung of the mongoose	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	I palsy, insanity
109 NAKRA ANDA C 2/2, 28	Crocodile egg	Internal—as ingredient of sweetened pancake	Seminal weakness, sexual debility

110	NAKRA RETAS G 2/1, 49	The sperm of the crocodile	Internal—in diet, cooled with fowl's flesh	As a powerful aphrodisiac
111	NAKRA VASĀ G 28, 128	Crocodile fat	External—in nasal medication	Rheumatism of the joints
112	NĀRI KṢĪRA SṬ 27, 224 G 15 230 17, 131, 22, 23	Human milk	(a) External—as ingredient of nasal medication (b) External—in eye-ointment (c) Internal—in diet	(a) Haemorrhagia, hiccup, excessive thirst (b) Ophthalmia (c) Excessive hunger, emaciation, debility
113	PĀṆDAVILA MĀMSA SṬ 17, 56	Flesh of the wood pigeon	Internal—in diet	Debility, emaciation
114	PĀRĀVATA RASAG 4, 41, 19, 72, 22, 29	Meat juice of the dove	Internal—in diet	Haemorrhagia, excessive thirst, dysentery
115	PĀRĀVATA-ŚĀRT G 14, 55	Droppings of the dove	External—in ointment	Piles
116	PIPILINĀ G 19, 187	Ants of the big black species	Surgical use (vide text, p 24)	Intestinal perforation
117	PLAVA ASTHI G 26, 246	Bones of the pelican	External—the ashes as ingredient of eye-ointment	Eye diseases
118	PRASĀHA KṢĪRA G 29, 137	Milk of the teaver group of animals (vide Table 1)	External—as ingredient of poultice	Stiffness, cramps, pricking pain, swelling
119	PRASAHA MĀMSA G 8, 160 15, 210 18, 156 24, 124	Flesh of the teaver group of animals	(a) External—as poultice (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—the meat juice as diet	(a) Stiffness, cramps, pricking pain, swelling (b) Indigestion, loss of appetite, consumption (c) Painful oedema of the groin and buttocks
120	PRATUDA MĀMSA G 6, 16 8, 161 185 29, 50	Flesh of the pecker group of birds (Table 1)	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice as diet	(a) Consumption (b) Urinary disorders, rheumatism etc
121	PRATUDA VASĀ G 29, 74	Fat of the pecker group of birds	External—as ingredient of medicated ghee	Rheumatism
122	PRAVĀLA (VIDRUMA) G 1/1, 58, 1/4, 22 17, 125 26, 56 246	Coral	(a) External—powdered and used in medicated ghee (b) External—powdered and used in eye-ointment (c) Internal—as infusion of the powder in rice water (d) Internal—the powder made into linctus	(a) Acute spreading inflammation (b) Eye-diseases (c) Dysuria (d) Hiccup, cough
123	PRĀṢAD-RASA G 3, 191	Meat juice of the spotted deer	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet	(a) As in Jivajva andā (56) (b) Fever, toxicosis

TABLE 2  
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
124 RĀJAHANSA RASA Śi 12, 18/1	Meat juice of the swan	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Weakness, oligospermia, sexual debility
125 RĀṢA NĀMNA C 8, 113	Bear's flesh	Internal—in diet	Consumption
126 RĀṢA VĀSA C 26, 47 30, 112	Bear's fat	(a) External—local application (b) Internal—used in decoction	(a) Prolapsed uterus (b) Dysuria
127 ROHITA VĀMIṢA C 2/4, 18 Śi 12, 18/4	Flesh of the red carp fish	Internal—in diet	Indigestion, weakness, sexual debility
128 ROHITA PITTA C 23, 183	Bile of the red carp fish	External—as ingredient of eye ointment	Poisonous bites in the region of the eyes
129 ŚAULĀKA CARMAN LONAN MUKTA, SANJHA, PITTA, ŚHART C 9, 75	The hide, fur, urine, nails, bile, and droppings of the porcupine	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—the ashes as ingredient of ointment	(a) Insanity (b) Epilepsy
130 ŚAULĀKA VSTHI C 17, 117	Bones and quills of the porcupine	Internal—the ashes as ingredient of linctus	Severe hiccup
131 ŚAULĀKA VĀMISA Śi 27, 71 C 17, 112	Flesh of the porcupine	(a) The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—the meat juice in liquid mixture	(a) Severe injuries, fracture, uraemia, constipation (b) Loss of appetite, congestion of phlegm etc (c) Flatulence, rheumatism
132 SAMBĪHARA NĀMISA Śi 27, 46 Śi 8, 24	Flesh of the sambhara deer	Internal—in diet	Tendency to abortion in pregnancy
133 ŚANJHA CORNA Śi 27, 40, C 3, 262, 4, 79 etc	Conch shell powder	(a) External in ointment (b) External—in poultice (c) Internal—in linctus	(a) Persistent skin diseases (b) Eye-diseases (c) Cough, hiccup
134 ŚĀPILA C 2 4 17	A kind of small fish	Internal—in diet	Sexual debility
135 ŚĀRASA UDDA Śi 12, 17, 19/2	Crane's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual weakness, debility
136 ŚĀRASA VSTHI C 26, 55	Bones of the crane	Internal—powdered and used as ingredient of medicine	Dysuria
137 ŚĀRPA NIRMOMA C 14, 49	Cut-off fough of the snake	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Files

		(a) Is internal—in diet	(b) Internal—the meat juice used in med. ext'd ghee	(c) In re-lent of nutritive enemata	(d) As in Jivajiva ayur's (5)	(e) Fever, mild rheumatism, alcoholism, haemorrhemia	(f) Diseases of the head
138 ŚAŚA NĀMSA Śr 15, 7, 27, 45, 76, Śr 8, 24, C 3, 191, 4, 41, 265, 175, etc	Flesh of the rabbit or hare						
139 ŚIKHI ANDA Śr 12, 17, 19/1, 24 Śr BARHI ANDA C 2/1, 49	Leg of the peacock						
140 ŚIKHI PAD A C 18, 170	Beak and claws						
141 ŚIKHI PITTA C 7, 170, 23, 51, 217	Pigeon's bile						
142 ŚIKHI A NĀMSA C 8, 153	Flesh of the lion						
143 ŚIKHI A NĀMSA C 10, 41	Urine of the lion						
144 ŚIKHI A NĀMSA C 3, 306	Lion's fat						
145 ŚRĠĀ A NĀMSA C 10, 41	Jackal's urine						
146 ŚRĠĀ PITTA C 9, 67	Bile of the jackal						
147 ŚOKA A NĀMSA C 17, 74	Pork						
148 ŚA NĀMSA C 10, 41	Dog's urine						
149 ŚA PITTA C 10, 50	Dog's bile						
150 ŚVĀVIT NĀMSA C 14, 126, 17, 112	Flesh of the pangolin						
151 ŚYENA RASA Śr 27, 36	Meat juice of the hawk						
152 TĀMIRACŌDA RASA Śr 2, 37, Śr 8, 28	Meat juice of the red-crested cock						
153 TARA-SU NĀMSA C 8, 153, Śr 12, 19/1	Flesh of the hyena						
154 TITTIRI NĀMSA Śr 8, 28, C 2/1, 41, 11, 70 etc	Flesh of the grey partridge						

(a) Fever, mild rheumatism, alcoholism, haemorrhemia  
(b) Diseases of the head  
(c) As in Jivajiva ayur's (5)  
(d) Seminal weakness  
(e) Recurrent fever  
(f) Epilepsy  
(g) Fy d ovas  
(h) Epilepsy  
(i) Epilepsy  
(j) Epilepsy  
(k) Epilepsy  
(l) Epilepsy  
(m) Epilepsy  
(n) Epilepsy  
(o) Epilepsy  
(p) Epilepsy  
(q) Epilepsy  
(r) Epilepsy  
(s) Epilepsy  
(t) Epilepsy  
(u) Epilepsy  
(v) Epilepsy  
(w) Epilepsy  
(x) Epilepsy  
(y) Epilepsy  
(z) Epilepsy

(a) Internal—in diet  
(b) Internal—the meat juice used in med. ext'd ghee  
(c) In re-lent of nutritive enemata  
(d) As in Jivajiva ayur's (5)  
(e) Recurrent fever  
(f) Epilepsy  
(g) Fy d ovas  
(h) Epilepsy  
(i) Epilepsy  
(j) Epilepsy  
(k) Epilepsy  
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(t) Epilepsy  
(u) Epilepsy  
(v) Epilepsy  
(w) Epilepsy  
(x) Epilepsy  
(y) Epilepsy  
(z) Epilepsy

(a) Internal—in diet  
(b) Internal—the meat juice used in med. ext'd ghee  
(c) In re-lent of nutritive enemata  
(d) As in Jivajiva ayur's (5)  
(e) Recurrent fever  
(f) Epilepsy  
(g) Fy d ovas  
(h) Epilepsy  
(i) Epilepsy  
(j) Epilepsy  
(k) Epilepsy  
(l) Epilepsy  
(m) Epilepsy  
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(s) Epilepsy  
(t) Epilepsy  
(u) Epilepsy  
(v) Epilepsy  
(w) Epilepsy  
(x) Epilepsy  
(y) Epilepsy  
(z) Epilepsy

(a) Internal—in diet  
(b) Internal—the meat juice used in med. ext'd ghee  
(c) In re-lent of nutritive enemata  
(d) As in Jivajiva ayur's (5)  
(e) Recurrent fever  
(f) Epilepsy  
(g) Fy d ovas  
(h) Epilepsy  
(i) Epilepsy  
(j) Epilepsy  
(k) Epilepsy  
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(q) Epilepsy  
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(s) Epilepsy  
(t) Epilepsy  
(u) Epilepsy  
(v) Epilepsy  
(w) Epilepsy  
(x) Epilepsy  
(y) Epilepsy  
(z) Epilepsy

(a) Internal—in diet  
(b) Internal—the meat juice used in med. ext'd ghee  
(c) In re-lent of nutritive enemata  
(d) As in Jivajiva ayur's (5)  
(e) Recurrent fever  
(f) Epilepsy  
(g) Fy d ovas  
(h) Epilepsy  
(i) Epilepsy  
(j) Epilepsy  
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(q) Epilepsy  
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(s) Epilepsy  
(t) Epilepsy  
(u) Epilepsy  
(v) Epilepsy  
(w) Epilepsy  
(x) Epilepsy  
(y) Epilepsy  
(z) Epilepsy



TABLE 2  
*Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
15. ULOKA-CARVANA, MÖTRA, NAKHA, PURIṢA, PITTA C, 9, 75	Skat, urine, nails, dung and hile of the owl	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) Internal—prepared for local application	(a) & (b) Insanity
156 U OKA-NĀMIS \ C, 8, 150	Flesh of the owl	Internal—in diet	Consumption
157 USTRA-KARIṢA \ C, 14, 26; C, 17, 116	Camel-dung	Burnt for fumigation	As a diaphoretic
158 USTRA-NĀMIS \ C, 8, 158, 14, 126	Flesh of the camel	Internal—in diet	Emaciation, flatulence
159 USTRA-MÖTRA \ C, 1, 103	Camel's urine	Internal—as drink	Hiccup, cough, piles
160 USTRA-VAS \ C, 14, 48	Camel's fat	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—for local application	(a) & (b) Piles
161 USTRI-PĀVAS C, 13, 107, 183, 22, 23	Camel's milk	(a) Internal—to be used as exclusive diet for one month (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Oedema (b) Constipation, colic pain, debility, etc
162. VASTĀ-CARVANA, MÖTRA, NAKHA, PURIṢA, PITTA C, 9, 75	Side, urine, nails, dung and hile of the she-goat	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—prepared for local application	(a) & (b) Insanity
163 \ USTRA-MÖTRA C, 9, 71, 10, 26, etc	Urine of the he-goat	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—in nasal medication (c) External—in eye-ointment (d) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Epilepsy, toxæmia, piles, vaginitis, cervicitis (b) Insanity (c) Dimness of vision, infection and discharge of pus (d) Cardiac seizures
164 VARĀHA-MĀMSA \ C, 27, 78; C, 2/4, 11, 18, 60	Hog's flesh	Internal—in diet	Emaciation, loss of appetite, neuralgia, sexual debility
165. VARĀHA-PITTA C, 5, 175	Hog's hile	External—for local application	Tumour inside the vaginal passage
166. VARĀHA-SONIT \ C, 7, 122; 30, 110	Hog's blood	(a) External—as skin lotion (b) Internal—as ingredient of adulterated drink	(a) Cutaneous eruptions (b) Amenorrhœa

		Use & drug	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) Internal—the aqueous extract in lactus	(a) Lids (b) Fliecup deep-seated phlegm
167	V ARĀHA ŚAKRT C 14, 51, 17, 115	Use & drug		
168	V ARĀHA VRŠANA S 12, 18/8	Use & drug		
169	V ARTAKA MĀMSA S 27, 48, C 4, 41, 250, 5, 110, etc	Flesh of the bull in equal	Ingredient of nutritive enema Internal in diet	Sexual debility Flatulence, enlarged spleen, haemorrhoids
170	V IŠKIRA MĀMSA S 27, 48, C 6, 19, 8, 161 etc	Flesh of the gallinaceous birds (Table I)	Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal in diet	(a) Sexual debility, dysuria (b) Rheumatic conditions, excessive bile secretion, etc
171	V RKA CARNIAN MŌTRA, NAKHA, PĪTA ŚAKRT C 9, 73	Hide, urine, nails of dog and bile of the wolf	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) Internal prepared for local application	(a) & (b) Insanity
172	V IŠADAMŚA VASĀ C 14, 48	Fat of the animals of the feline species	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—as local application	(a) & (b) Piles
173	V IŠADAMŚA CARMAN C 14, 49	Hides of animals of the feline species	External for local application of the fumes when burnt	Piles
174	VRŠA RASA S 12, 18/6	Neat juice of the bull	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual debility
175	VRŠA VRŠANA S 12, 18/2	Testes of the bull	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual debility
176	VYĀGHRA MĀMSA C 8, 153	Flesh of the tiger	Internal—in diet	Consumption
177	VYĀGHRA-VASĀ C 3, 305	Tiger's fat	External—as nasal medication	Recurrent fevers

13	AMRA Su 2, 28, etc Syn Sahakara	Mango tree <i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn	The fresh fruit used alone with powdered substance (internal), the powdered stone (external)	Assilation disorders, etc., the stone used for restoring normal colour of skin
14	AMRATAKA G 22, 35, etc Syn Sngri	Hog plum tree <i>Spondias mangifera</i> Willd	The fruits as ingredient of sweet jelly	Fainting, neuralgia, painful piles, cardiac disorders, etc
15	ANKOTA Su 27, 159, etc Syn Ankola Nikocika	Alangy <i>Alangium lanarckii</i> Thw	The fruit as ingredient of med calod glue	Chronic poisoning epilepsy, etc.
16	APAMARGA Su 2, 3, etc Syn Pratyakpusi Saithar ka, Mayuraka	Rough chaff tree <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn	The dried fruits alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Parasitic infection of the head, hemicrania, as erthine
17	ARAGVADHĀ Su 1, 83, etc Syn Caturangula Krtamala Karnikara, Sampaka Prāgraha Rajavrkā	Indian laburnum <i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn	The sap, root, bark and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Miscritulals in infants and in chronic skin affections, as diuretic and purgative
18	ARDRAKA V 1, 8, 142 etc Syn Śrngavera Visvabheraja Nagara	C niger tree <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc	The dried tubers used as spice or in prescriptions (internal)	Abdominal diseases indigestion, consumption, etc
19	ARIMEDA V 1, 8, 144 etc	White babool tree <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> Willd.	The bark or pith used in decoctions (external)	Dental and oral diseases
20	ARIJAKA Su 14, 32 etc Syn Kalamalaka Kutareka Sumukhā, Phanujaka	Shrubby bas l <i>Dioscorea gratia</i> mum Linn	The pulp or juce of the leaves used in prescriptions (external)	Skin infections, oedema, etc
21	ARJUNA G 9, 129 etc Syn Dhananjaya, Kakubha	Arjun tree <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Bedd	The bark and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, ulcers, cardiac disorders, etc
22	ARKA G 23, 56	Madar tree <i>Calophyllum giganteum</i> R Br	Mulky exudations from the bark used in prescriptions (external)	Poisoning, bites, wounds, etc., as laxative
23	ARUKA Su 25, 39, etc Syn Anika	Peach tree <i>Prunus persica</i> Linn	The fruits taken alone	Tonic food
24	ASANA Su 25, 49 etc Syn Bijaka, Prayaka	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> Bed	A decoction of the bark used in prescriptions (internal)	Rheumatism fever, urinary disorders, etc
25	ASMANATAKA Su 1, 114 etc Syn Ambuda, Kovidara	Ebony tree <i>Diospyros montana</i>	A decoction of the leaves (internal)	Piles diseases of the head, as emetic, purgative, etc
26	ASOKA Su 4, 18/2	Asoka tree <i>Saraca indica</i> Linn	A decoction of the flowering buds and seeds in prescriptions (internal)	Haemorrhoids haemorrhage, as sedative, purgative, etc
27	ASVAGANDHĀ Su 3, 8, etc. Syn Asvavarohika, Kajjaka, Kakoli	Winter cherry <i>Withania souferia</i> Dunal	The leaves and roots used as ingredients of medicinal oil or ghee	Skin diseases, hiccups, consumption, etc
28	ASVATTHA Su 25, 49, etc. Syn Bodhivrkā, Sebha, Gajabhakta, Kā raduma	Sacred fig <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	The tender roots or the bark, in paste form (internal and external)	Skin infections, wounds etc, as roborant and purgative

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
29 ATVĀ C. 8, 176, etc. Syn. Hāmavāṇi Uṇḍ, Mārpa	Lowest tree, flax <i>Linum catharticum</i> Linn.	The decoction of the seeds and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary disorders, anaemia, constipation, etc.
30 ATIRVĀ C. 3, 267, etc. Syn. Vāṭṭiyāṇi, Vāṭṭiyapūḍ	Indian amla <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> Linn.	Extract of entire plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, loss of vitality, rheumatic conditions, etc.
31 ATIRVĀ C. 3, 261, etc. Syn. Mahāsatvā, Prāvina, Sūlakāṇḍa, Śivā	Indian aronice <i>Terminalia heterophyllum</i> Wall.	The root and tuber used in prescriptions (internal)	Dysuria, fever, leucoderma, obesity, diarrhoea, etc.
32 ATIRVĀ C. 18, 76, etc. Syn. Adirgandā, Ajāḍ, Karchurā, Kāpāṇḍu, Lāṅgūḷ, Rābhi, Rāyapāḷi, Vāṇḍā, Śyamagupā	Cowage plant <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> DC.	The decoction of the root and seeds as ingredients of medicated ghee, etc.	Cough, muscular stiffness, facial paralysis, general weakness, etc.
33 AVAN APUSP C. 7, 114, etc. Syn. Nūchāṭṭā, Chāṭṭā, Kāṇḍi, Śaṭṭapūḍ	Indian borage <i>Trochodroma indicum</i> R. Br.	Extract of the leaves in oil as ingredient of medicated ghee	Leprosy, dermatitis, pain, etc.
34 RĀṬARĪ C. 14, 214, etc. Syn. Bāḍāṇ, Kuvāḷa, Śaṭṭara, Pīṇḍā	Jujuba fruit tree <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> Linn.	A sweetened decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Piles, loss of voice, giddiness, etc.
35 RĀKULĀ P. 7, 21, etc. Syn. Kuvāṇ, Śinḥāḍāṭṭā, Śhīṇḍ, Kīṇḍmā, Vāḍāḍā, Pīḍāṇi, Vāḍṭapūḍ	Bakula tree <i>Stemodia elegans</i> Linn.	Extract of the bark and root with honey, or in medicated ghee	Helminthiasis, fever
36 RĀḶĀ C. 2, 13, etc. Syn. Śamagūḍ, Nārāṇḍā hāḍ, Jāṇḍi, Pīḍāḍāḍā, Bhāḍṭāṇḍ	Heart leaf amla <i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.	Decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, splenic disorders, for rejuvenation and for inducing conception
37 BHADRANIL SP C. 24, 145, etc. Syn. Kuvāḍā	Nut grass <i>Cyperus tuberosus</i> Roth	Decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, spitting of blood, etc.
38 BHĀṬĀṬĀ C. 3, 3, etc. Syn. Pīḍāḍā, Pīḍāḍāḍā, Śaḍāḍā, Śaḍāḍā	Marshing nut tree <i>Semicarpus amarus</i> Linn.	Decoction of the nuts used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Obstinate skin diseases, poisoning, as a stimulant and for rejuvenation
39 PĪḶĀṆVĀ C. 4, 2, etc. Syn. Vāḍṭāḍā	Devil's cotton tree <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> Linn.	Infusion of the leaves and roots used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Delirium, female diseases, amenorrhoea, etc.

40 BHARGI C. 3 211, etc Syn Angstravalli, Phanny, Brahmayashti, Bhatangi	<i>Clonodendron serratum</i>	The roots used alone or as an ingredient of medicinal oil	Cough, fevers, hard cutaneous eruptions, etc.
41 BHAVYA C. 24, 136 etc Syn Bhava	Indian dillenia <i>Dillenia indica</i> Linn	Extract of fruit as ingredient of medicinal ghee	Urinary calculus, retention of urine, paralysis, etc
42 BHRNGARAJA C. 18, 117, etc Syn Bhritga, Bhritgaraka Bhritgara	Trailing celastria <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> Linn	The plant juice taken with honey	Cough, grey hairs and senility
43 DHORJA Su 3, 4, etc Syn Bhurjapatra Citratvak Bhuja Carua	Bhojapatra tree <i>Betula bhojapatra</i> Wall	The nodes and bark compounded into ointment	Ringworm, acute spreading suppurations, ulcers
*44 VIBHITAKA Su 4, 13, etc. Syn Akas, Vibhitaka Tusa Vibhita Kamaghna	Beleric myrobalan <i>Terminalia belerica</i> Retz	The dried fruits used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, heart disease, etc, as purgative and blood cleanser
45 BIJAPURAKA C. 5 166 etc Syn Bispura Matulanga Kesarāma	Adam's apple tree <i>Cibis medica</i> Linn	The fruit taken alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Colic pain, alcoholism, as appetizer
46 BILVA Su 2 19 etc Syn Sriphala Sallapatra Mahāphala Mahakap ttha	Bengal quince <i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr	The fruit used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, constipation, in rejuvenation
47 BIMBI Su 1 78 etc Syn Tundi Piluparni, Osthi, Bumba, Bimbaka Raktaphala Tiktiatugdi	Kunch tree <i>Cephaelis indica</i> Naud	The dried root or juice used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Hard tumours, piles, as purgative and emetic
48 BRĀHMI Su 8 58 etc Syn Vayastha, Surasa Somavallari, Subareala	Indian pennywort <i>Herpestis monnina</i> H B & K	The dried and powdered plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Senile decay, loss of memory, as preventive of abortion
49 BRIHATI C. 19, 26, etc Syn Mahan Hunguli Prasaha, Bhatika Vartaki, Kanta	Indian nightshade <i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn	The leaves and roots used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Diarrhoea, toxicous, pain and oedema of the vagina
50 CANDANA C. 1/1, 148, etc Syn Malayaja Gandhuasara Sitahuna	Sandal wood tree <i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	The powdered wood or paste in prescriptions (internal and external)	Diarrhoea, vomiting, chronic skin diseases, etc
51 CARATI C. 9, 45 etc	<i>Lonchocarpus suffrutescens</i> De	The plant used as ingredient of medicinal ghee	Insanity, epilepsy for proper growth in childhood
52 CAVIKA C. 18 158 etc Syn Cavya Cavi Nakuli, Cavyaka	Piper chaba Hunter	Decoction of the roots and dried fruits used for medicinal ghee	Consumptive cough, indigestion, change of voice, emaciation, etc
53 CILLI Su 27, 98	Wild spinach <i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn	Cooked as a pot herb	As aid to elimination
54 CIRABILVA C. 3 267 etc Syn Naktamāla Putiparna	Indian berch <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Vent	Decoction of the sprouts used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, disorders of the spleen

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical terminology	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in any
55. CIRRIYATA Cf 19 32 etc. Syn. Nectracumita, Pāṇḍuphalā, Pāṇḍya	<i>Ocimum nido</i> Linn.	The seeds used in decoction. The fruit taken alone or as ingredient of sweet drink	Dysentery, as laxative
56. CITRAKA Śa. 2, 20, etc. Syn. Pāṇi Dīruṇa, Rakatracakra, Uṇḍa	White lead wort <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Decoction of the roots and leaves used in prescriptions for internal use	Urinary diseases, anaemia, etc., as laxative and digestive
57. CORAṆA Śa. 3, 24 etc. Syn. Parnacoraṇa, Thalaṇcoraka, Kāṇṇaka	Indian angelica tree <i>Angelica glauca</i> Edgew.	The roots and stalks used in internal and external prescriptions	Headache, epilepsy, hiccup, etc.
58. CUNRA Cf 8, 13)	Wood sorrel tree <i>Rumex crispus</i> Linn.	The extracted juice as ingredient of vegetable soup	Anorexia
59. CUSCOPARIVIKI Śa. 27, 100	Coscomb plant <i>Coscorbus olivarius</i> Linn.	Cooked as a pot herb	As aid in elimination
60. DADIMA Śa. 2, 20 etc. Syn. Dādīmba, Raktapūpa, Karaka	Pomegranate tree <i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.	The fruit juice taken alone or in prescriptions	Diarrhoea, cough, oedema, etc., as digestive and anti-emetic
61. DANTASATIHA Cf. 3, 267, etc. Syn. Kēcanaka, Jambhala	Lemon tree <i>Citrus medica</i> Linn. (Var. cit. <i>C. limonum</i> or <i>arida</i> )	The fruit juice taken alone or with drinks	Fever, as digestive
62. DANTIN Śa. 2 9 etc. Syn. Uḍumbaraparpā, Nāḍubaka, Citā	Wild croton <i>Bala persea montanum</i> Muell & Arg.	The sun-dried roots used in prescriptions for internal use	Oedema, jaundice, stomach complaints
63. DARBHA Śa. 4, 12, etc. Syn. hula, Kujrapatā, laṇḍaka	Large variety of sacrificial grass <i>L. regalis cynosuroides</i> Beauv.	The extract of the grass used in prescriptions for internal use	Scalding, wasting diseases, etc., for increasing lactation
64. DĀRUCĀRIDRĀ Śa. 4, 11, etc. Syn. Pīṇḍra, Pīṇḍāḍra, Pīṇḍāṇḍa	Indian barberry <i>Berberis asiatica</i> Roxb.	The extract of the plant used in prescriptions for internal use	Hæmorrhage, piles, pruritus, alopecia etc.
65. DĀVĀDRU Cf. 16 48, etc. Syn. Śaṇḍapāṇḍa Sura'huma, Dvādruma	Devilar tree <i>Cedrus laud</i> (varieties <i>C. laud</i> & <i>C. deodora</i> ) H. & P.	The dried leaves and the extract of the wood and roots used in prescriptions for internal use	Hædache, intestinal worms, urinary diseases, menorrhagia, fistula, etc.

66	DHĀMARGAVA Ka 4, 1, etc. Syn Karkotaki, Kothaphala, Mahājālni, Kjakośāli	Sponge-gourd <i>Luffa acroptera</i> Mull	The fruits, flowers and tender leaves used in decoctions for internal use	Cough, toxicous, phlegm, as purgative and emetic
67	DHANVAN Ci 3, 258, etc Syn Dhanurvikṣa	Indian linden tree <i>Grisea tiliofolia</i> Vahl	The powdered bark used internally in decoctions and externally in ointments	Fever, urinary diseases
68	DHĀNYAKA Ci 3, 182, etc Syn Tumbucika, Dhanyā, Dhanu, Dhanaka, Bjadhānya, Katurumbura	Coriander plant <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn	The entire plant used in prescriptions for internal use	As digestive, diaphoretic and an aid to virility
69	DHĀTAKI Su 4 15, etc Syn Bahupuspika, Dhātari, Kumuda, Kunjara, Tamrapuṣpi, Parvatu	Fubee flower tree <i>Woodsfordia floribunda</i> Salieb	The flowers as ingredient of sweetened decoctions for internal use	Fever, haemorrhemia, as intestinal astringent
70	DHĀVA Su 3, etc Syn Madhuravalka, Madhuravak Vakavikṣa	Crane tree <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> Wall	The resin as ingredient of medicinal oil for external application	Chronic skin diseases, scurvy, dysuria, snake bites, etc
71	DRĀKṢI Ci 5, 123 etc Syn Rasa, Rasā Madhurasā, Kāśminikā	Grape vine <i>Vitis vinifera</i> Linn	The shoots used in prescriptions the fruits used alone or in drinks	Haemorrhemia, cardiac disorders, cough, etc
72	DUGDHIKĀ Ci 8, 131, etc Syn Kṛṣṇi, Kṛṣi, Svāḍaparni, Dugdhi	<i>Oxytelina esculentum</i> R Br	Ingredient of vegetable soup	Diarrhoea, painful bleeding piles, etc, as roborant
73	DUHSPARŚĀ Ci 24, 166	Khorasan thorn <i>Albegas macerum</i> Desu	Infusion in boiling water used in prescriptions (internal)	Acute alcoholism
74	DŪRVĀ Ci 3, 258, etc Syn Bhārgavi, Sataparvā, Tiktaparvā, Sataviryā, Latā, Sita	Couch grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers	The grass leaves as ingredient of medicinal oil	Fever, neuralgic pain, etc, as haemostatic
75	ELĀ Su 2, 4, etc Syn Bhṛṅgaparnikā, Tuttha, Kjudreḍa, Sukāmāla	Lesser cardamom plant <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	The spice used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Rhinitis, hemicrania, pleural affections, etc
76	ELAPARNI Ci 8, 131	Kulanjan plant <i>Alpinia galanga</i> Swartz	Ingredient of vegetable soup	Diarrhoea
77	ELVALUNA Ci 14, 159	Cherry tree <i>Prunus cerasus</i> Linn	The fruits and roots used in sweetened decoctions (internal)	Abdominal diseases, paralytic conditions, intestinal obstruction, etc
78	ERAKĀ Su 3, 24, etc Syn Gundrā, Simbīgundrā, Śṛṅgaverabhā- māka	Elephant grass <i>Typha elephantina</i> Roxb	The decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Headache, rheumatic conditions
79	ERANDA Su 2, 12, etc. Syn Citrabija, Tripoti, Tribija, Candā, Manda, Uruvaka	Castor oil plant <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn	The expressed oil used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Masperistalsis, as purgative

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
20. <b>FRĀKĀ</b> C 26 32, etc Syn. <i>Linnæa</i> Toyaphala, <i>Lomatolobos</i> , Vithaihalā	Melon cucumber plant <i>Cucumis melon</i> Linn	The seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary calculus, dysuria, diseases of the bladder
21. <b>GAṂṬHĀ</b> C 12, 41, etc Syn. <i>Karpūrasī</i> , <i>Kuṣṭhārasī</i> , <i>Karpūrasī</i> , Val 13 <i>Harsilānī</i>	Elephant pepper plant <i>Scindapsus officinalis</i> Schott	The powdered dried fruit used in prescriptions (internal)	Piles, oedema, anaemia
22. <b>GAṂṬHĀ</b> C 2, 23, etc Syn. <i>Chavichu</i> <i>Nelera</i>	Job's tears <i>Coccoloba</i> Linn	The seeds used alone or in infusion, or cooked as cereal	Emaciation and debility
23. <b>HANṢĀ</b> C 23 220 etc. Syn. <i>Gochūpāda</i> Kā, <i>Hām</i> avatī, <i>Hām</i> spā Kā, <i>Vitrānī</i>	Maundenhar <i>Isodon</i> Linn	The seeds used in prescriptions (external)	Suppurations due to poisonous bites, rheumatic conditions
24. <b>HANṢĀ</b> C 23 20 etc Syn. <i>Habura</i> , <i>Vipura</i> , <i>Vigan</i> <i>Ilhika</i>	Juniper tree <i>Juniperus communis</i> Linn	The seeds in decoction or as ingredient of medicinal ghee (internal)	Female diseases dysuria, throat spasms, etc
25. <b>HARIDRĀ</b> C 4, 11 etc Syn. <i>Privaka</i> , <i>Harenduma</i>	Turner's plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> Roxb	The dried tubers used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Dermatosis, toxæmia, senility, impaired vision, etc
26. <b>HARITAKĀ</b> C 13, 37, etc Syn. <i>Amṛita</i> , S 12, Dhyā, <i>Prāpāda</i> , <i>Amṛita</i> C 13, <i>Amṛita</i> <i>Amṛita</i>	Chelidonium <i>Chelidonium</i> Linn	The dried fruits and seeds taken alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Dermatosis, oedema, urinary diseases, as general tonic, blood purifier and purgative
27. <b>HINṢĀ</b> C 2 29 etc Syn. <i>HinṢā</i>	Walnut plant <i>Juglans regia</i> Linn Syn. <i>F. regia</i> <i>F. regia</i>	The dried fruits as ingredient of ghee	Cough, dysuria, dermatosis etc, as laxative, digestive, and erythematous
28. <b>HINṢĀ</b> C 9 37 etc	Indian nut <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn	Decoction of the nuts used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Inguinal swellings, spleen diseases, helminthiasis, etc
29. <b>HINṢĀ</b> C 4, 10 etc	Sugarcane <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn	The juice used as drink or as ingredient of mixed drink, the roots used in prescriptions	Loss of voice, vomiting, morbid thirst, for longevity, as a robustant
30. <b>HINṢĀ</b> C 4, 10, etc Syn. <i>Kurāṇa</i> , <i>Trakura</i> , <i>Vijāṇa</i> , <i>Kokilaka</i>	Long leaved barberry <i>Berberis longifolia</i> Nees	A decoction of the leaves and roots used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary calculus, haemorrhæmia, as an aid to virility



91	INDRAVĀRUNI G 14, 138	Bitter cucumber plant <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Schrad	Decoction of the fruits used in prescriptions (internal)	Piles
92	INGUDI G 1/3, 15, etc Syn Bhallakvīṣa, Tiktaka, Vṛgandhaka, Talapāṭha	Zachum oil plant <i>Balanites roxburghii</i> Planch	The alkali from the plant-ash used in prescriptions	Dermatosis, urinary diseases, for rejuvenation
93	ITKATA Śu. 4, 12/17, etc	Prickly ashban <i>Schinus molle</i> Pers	Decoction of the grass roots as ingredients of prescriptions and ointment (internal and external)	Fever, for increasing lactation
94	JALAPIPALI Śu. 27, 171	Poison buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> Linn	The entire plant made into paste for local application	Ulcers
95	JAMBU Śu. 2, 28 etc Syn Jambūla, Mahājambu, Rajajambu, kakajambu	Jambol tree <i>Eugenia frutescens</i> Roxb or <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Linn	Seeds, leaves and the stones of the fruits used in decoctions, the bark used in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, consumption, nausea, as astringent
96	JĀTIPHALA G 3, 207, etc	Nutmeg trees <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt	The fruits used in preparing medicinal oil (external)	Hard cutaneous eruptions, pruritus, poisoning etc
97	JAYĀ, G 9, 45 Syn Jayantu	Seban tree <i>Sebania ergytha</i> Pers	A decoction of the entire plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Insanity, strokes, epilepsy
98	JIMOTA Śu. 1, 81, etc Syn Jimutaka, Garagan, Vem Devata-dāsa	Brasly luffa <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> Roxb	The flowers and fresh fruits used in prescriptions, the powder of the dried fruit taken alone	For emesis and enema in fever consumption, anaemia, etc
99	JINGINI G 30, 83, etc	Indian ash tree <i>Ocotea nodosa</i> Roxb	Decoction of the leaves as ingredient of astringent douche	Morbid discharges from vagina
100	JIRAKA G 2/1, 45, etc Syn Jira, Ajeji	Cumin plant <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> Linn	The seeds, used in prescriptions (internal)	General tonic for all ailments, as an aid to vitality
101	JIVANTI Śu. 3, 25, etc Syn Irtamavati, Jvaniya, Jvapupa	Cork swallow wort <i>Dendrobium macra</i> Linn.	The fruits taken alone or as ingredient of unguent or decoction	Snake-bite, chest congestion, cough, for rejuvenation and longevity
102	JORNĀJHYA Śu. 24, 25, etc	Sorghum <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers	Cooked as cereal food	Obesity, as cooling and astringent
103	JYOTISMATI Śu. 1, 38, etc Syn Durnada, Jyotirata, Paravatapadi	<i>Cordia allamanda</i> Linn	A decoction of the roots or seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Headache, rhinitis, fainting, as purgative
104	KADALI G 3, 268, etc Syn Rambhā, Saktipāṭha	Banana tree <i>Musa sapientum</i> Linn	The fermented fruit or the alkaline extract of the ashes used in prescriptions, the pulp, buds and roots also used (internal)	Dermatosis, leucoderma, piles, urinary diseases, abdominal diseases, blood vomiting
105	KADAMBA G 18, 154 Syn Nipa, Sathupupa, Bhṛṅgavalāṭha, Bhṛṅgakadamba	Kadamba or wild cucumber plant <i>Anthurphedus codansea</i> Mig	The resin or an extract of the bark used in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary anomalies, rheumatism, as sedative

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka's reference, and synonyma if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medical uses in
105 KADARA Ś 28, 49, etc. Syn Varvara	Gum arabic tree <i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd	The gum or milky exudate or a decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Urticaria, fever, etc
107 KAKADUMBARINĀ C. 7, 170	Redwood fig tree <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	A paste of the fruits used in prescriptions (external)	Leucoderma
108 KĀKANTĀCI Ś 27, 89, etc. Syn Kākamācika, Kāḥāyā, Kākamāṣa	Black nightshade <i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn	The entire plant cooked and used as vegetable	Skin lesions, oedema, etc., as aphrodisiac
109 KĀKANTĪŚA C. 18, 40, etc. Syn Kākatundaphala, Vāyast	Indian perry <i>Hydrocotyle asarifolia</i> R. Br	A paste of the leaves used in ointments or in medicated ghee (internal)	Hard nodules on the skin, jaundice, cough, consumption, etc
110 KĀKĀNDOLĀ Ś 27, 31	Sword bean <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> DC	The lentils used as food	As an aid to elimination, as an aphrodisiac and in aid to virility
111 KĀKĀKOLĀ C. 26, 210, etc. Syn Kakkola, Subulamancra, Koraka, Karakola	Cubeba plant <i>Piper cubeba</i> Linn	A paste of the fruits as ingredient of medicinal oil or mouth wash	Oral and dental diseases, fever, loss of voice, etc
112 KĀLĀNTHA Ś 27, 100	Wid pool herb <i>Sponotia ripens</i> Pour	Cooked as a pot herb	As a digestive, a cooling agent and an aid to elimination
113 KĀLĀNUSĀRINĀ C. 26, 243	<i>Ichocarpus frutescens</i> R. Br	An extract of the leaves as ointment (external)	All eye-diseases, as a promotor of eyesight
114 KĀLĀSĪKĀ Ś 27, 91, etc. Syn Kālaka	Jute plant <i>Corchorus capillaris</i> Linn	The cooked leaves (internal)	Poisoning oedema, intestinal stasis, etc
115 KĀLĪŚA C. 20, 37, etc	Chickling-etch lentil <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves (internal), the paste of the lentil for local application	Vomiting, nausea, suppurated wounds
116 KĀTĪYAKĀ Ś 3, 26	Yellow sandal tree <i>Santalum flacum</i> Linn	A paste of the finely divided wood as ointment (external)	As a cooling agent
117 KĀNĀLA Ś 2, 24, etc. Syn Kāṣaṇa, Pūkaṣa, Nālaka, Kōkanaka, Pūpūkaṣa	East Indian lotus plant <i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> Willd	The paste of the petals as ingredient of an unguent, cold aqueous extract used as drink	Natal haemorrhage, dysuria



TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
132 KARHOTAKA C. 3, 189	<i>Almondia dioica</i> Roxb	Leaves and fruits cooked as vegetable	Fever, as an astringent
133 KĀRṢṢA C. 26, 69 etc Syn. Kārpāsi, Picū	Leantine cotton tree <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> Linn	A decoction of the root bark used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Dysuria, scabies, and scrofula
134 KARPŌRA C. 28, 153	<i>Limnophila gratusima</i> Blume	The entire plant compounded into medicinal oil (internal)	Consumption, sallow complexion, as vitalizer
135 KARVUDĀRA S. 27, 99, etc Syn. hovudāra Śvetāśāncana, Vanarāja	White mountain ebony <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Lamk	As an article of food	Hemorrhemia, haemorrhage, as an aid to elimination
136 KĀŚA S. 4, 12 etc Syn. Śandā, Kālī, Camarapūrpikā	Thatch grass <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> Linn	A decoction of the grass (internal)	Semility, fever, as promoter of lactation
137 KĀŚAMARDA C. 18, 117, etc Syn. Nāśtri, Kāśamardaka	Senna sophora plant <i>Cassia sophora</i> Linn or <i>Senna purpuria</i> Roxb	The entire plant as an ingredient of medicated ghee	Cough, female diseases, etc
138 KĀŚMARI C. 26, 167 Syn. Kāśmariya Kāmuri Mahābhadrā Bhadrā	White teal <i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn	A paste of the leaves as ingredient of medicated ghee	Stiffness of the back, facial paralysis, hoarseness, etc
139 KĀSFRUKA S. 3, 21 etc Syn. Kāseru	Tiger nut or rush nut tree <i>Serpent grostus</i> Linn or <i>S. lysor</i> Clarke	A paste of the tubers (external and internal)	Rheumatism, haemorrhemia, wasting diseases, etc
140 KĀṬAKA C. 26, 251 etc Syn. Ambuprasādāna Tōyaprasādāphala	Clearing nut tree <i>Styrax /elestorum</i> Linn	A paste of the seeds used in ointment	Eye-diseases, failing eyesight, discharge from eyes, etc
141 KĀṬABHI C. 9, 70 etc Syn. Pāṭū, Kṣudrāśmā	White sars <i>Albizia procera</i> Benih	The powdered bark made into a paste with goat's urine along with other ingredients (internal)	Intestinal worms, toxicosis, oedema, urinary disorders, etc
142 KĀṬHALĀ S. 28, 152	Bay berry tree <i>Myrsine neri</i> Thunb	The bark used in sweetened decoctions (internal)	Bronchial asthma, cough, diarrhoeas, etc
143 KĀṬĀPHALA C. 28, 152	Musk mallow <i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> Linn	A decoction of the seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Vomiting spleen disorders, pectoral lesions, etc

144	KATTAROHINI Su. 23, 19 etc Syn Sāparavā Katuka Śakūlādānu Anjla, Aśokarohiṇya	Helicteres plant <i>Pometia zosterifera</i> Royle	A decoction of the roots and tubers in prescrip tions (internal)	Dermatous jaundice piles as a purifying agent for breast milk
145	KATVANGA Su. 25, 40 etc	Ind an calosanthus tree <i>A. laevis</i> ex <i>alio</i> Roxb.	A decoction of the leaves in prescrip tions (internal)	Menstrual disorders pectoral lesions, d arrhoea etc
146	KESARA G. 2/1 32 etc Syn Nāgakoṭāra Ketarū Tungī	Fragrant poon <i>Ocotea pinnatifida</i> Hook & Benth	The powdered dried buds used in prescrip tions (internal)	Irregular fever jaundice etc
147	KHADIRA G. 4, 70 etc Syn Somavalka	Catechu tree <i>Acacia catechu</i> Wt & Ald	The flowers or the fermented wine from the resinous exudate used in prescrip tions (internal)	Haemorrhemia urinary d disorders blood poisoning
148	KHARJURA Su. 23 38 etc.	Date palm <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> Roxb	The dried fruit as food or in fermented liquors	Alcoholism wasting diseases, trauma erysipelas etc
149	KIRĀTATINTA Su. 4, 12 etc Syn K rāṭat katika Kāṭutika Tīraumbha	Citrullus plant <i>Sesuvia tetragyna</i> Ham	The entire plant used in paste or decoction (internal)	Fever for purification of blood and breast milk
150	KODRAVA Su. 21, 25 etc	Common millet <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> Linn	Used as cereal food	Piles cough obesity etc
151	KADIRYA Su. 4, 10 etc Syn Kāṭarya	Curry neem plant <i>Morinda laevis</i> Spreng	The leaves and barks used in decoction (internal)	Intestinal worms dysuria haemorrhoids
152	KOŚMIRA G. 30, 82	Gum lac tree <i>Shorea robusta</i> Wt & Ald	The expressed oil used as ingredient of medicated applications (external)	All morbid discharges from the vagina
153	KRAMUKA Su. 25 49 etc Syn Jirapāras	Betel nut <i>Piper betel</i> Linn	A paste of the nut with sandalwood or in decoction with other drugs (internal)	Bronchial asthma anaemia anorexia skin diseases
154	KRŚNĀSĀIREYANA G. 26, 268	Purple sand-dye plant <i>Barleria pruriens</i> Willd.	A decoction of the plant used in prescrip tions (external)	All eye-affecting skin discolorations, etc
155	KRŚNĀSĀNA G. 26, 269	Flax hemp plant <i>Crotalaria striata</i> Linn	The juice of the plant used in prescrip tions (external)	As above
156	KRTAVEDHANA Su. 1, 83 etc Syn Kāṭak Nidāṅgaphala	Bitter luffa plant <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> Roxb	The fruits and seeds used in prescrip tions (internal) the flowers fermented as wine	As purgative and emetic as tonic
157	KṢĀṆĀNA V. 7, 17 etc Syn Kṣāṇa Ugra	Sneezewort <i>Conium maculatum</i> Lour	Extract of the seeds and leaves used in prescrip tions (internal and external)	Helmintiasis fever dermatosis etc

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, if any	Names and synonyms	Local and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
153	ASIRĀṆ V 11 V 8, 139	Rung coconut tree <i>Holostemma rhed. Wall</i>	A decoction of the leaves in milk, used as ingredient of medicinal ghee	Disorders of the second humor
159	ASIRĀVIDĀRI V 1, 8, 139 Syn <i>Kyralata</i>	Milky jam <i>Ipomoea digitata Linn</i>	As above	As above
160	KULĀṆṬHĀ S 2, 12, etc Syn <i>Kulitha, Kulathika</i>	Itorae gram <i>Dolichos biflorus Linn</i>	The cooked pulse used as food or as paste in prescriptions (internal)	Misperistalsis, fever, emaciation cough, etc.
161	KUMĀRAJYĀ S 27, 100	<i>Pitranjaya reburghii Wall</i>	The leaves used as vegetable	As an aid to elimination
162	KUṆMI I 1, 8, 144	Saffron mango tree <i>Carya arborea Roxb</i>	A decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Disorders of the third humor, as astringent and purgative
163	KUMUDĀ S 27, 117, etc Syn <i>Aravinda, Svetajala</i>	White water lily <i>Nymphaea alba Linn</i>	The seeds and flowers taken raw	Urinary diseases, alcoholism, as intestinal astringent
164	KUNUMĀCI 23, 55 etc. Syn <i>Rudhira, Adrika, Kālmim, Agnidikha</i>	Saffron plant <i>Crocos sativa Linn</i>	It is powdered and used as ingre- dient of pills	Cataract, dimness of vision, night- blindness
165	KUṢṬHĀ S 27, 102	White gourd plant <i>Ben nasa triflora Vay</i>	Cooked as food, the plant used as vegetable	As a digestive and as an aid to elimination
166	KULĀṆṬHĀ S 2, 1, etc Syn <i>Kulithika, Piplara, Kālmiraja</i>	Indian costus or <i>Saundersia lepta Clark</i> or <i>Iris florentina Linn</i>	The root is used in or bite for external application, decoction or powder in prescriptions (inter- nal)	Anaemia, chronic skin diseases, toxicosis, colic pain, cardiac diseases, etc
167	KUSUNHĀ S 17, 7, 17, etc Syn <i>Dhanya Dikhyaka, Tumburika</i>	Coranjer plant <i>Cosmos frons Linn</i>	Used in prescriptions and in enemas (internal and external)	Piles, dermatitis, intestinal worms
168	KUSUNHĀ S 13, 10 etc. Syn <i>Lata</i>	Safflower plant <i>Carthamus tinctorius Linn</i>	The seeds or oil used as food or cooking medium, also for local application	Pilegrim, urinary gravel, dysuria, insect bites
169	KUTĀJĀ S 1, 83, etc Syn <i>Kard, Kusala, Gūmall ka, Kutajat vaka, Sikra</i>	Kurchu plant <i>Holoptelea Wall</i>	The bark and seeds used in pre- scriptions (internal and external)	Skin diseases, haemorrhage, fever, assimilation disorders, as purga- tive and emetic
170	KUTUMBĀKA S 27, 93, etc	<i>Leucas limfolia Spreng</i>	The plant cooked as pot herb	As an aid to elimination

171. KOVALA Ss 4, 10, etc	The fruits taken alone	As cordial and purgative
172. LAKṢMAṆA Ss 27, 101	Cooked as pot herb	Constipation
173. LĀMAJAJAKA Ss 3, 29	The powdered and dried leaves for external application	Minor skin eruptions, body-odour
174. LĀṄGALIKĪ Ss 8, 38	Inhalation of the fresh or dried powdered petals compounded with cow's urine (internal)	Labour pain pruritus, dermatosis as laxative
175. LASUNA Ss 2, 3	The spice used alone or in prescriptions (internal and external)	Rhinitis skin diseases intestinal worms leprosy etc., as aphrodisiac
176. LAVALĪ Ss 27, 145	The fruits used alone	As astringent cordial and appetizer
177. LAVANGA C 26, 210, etc Syn Lavangaka	The dried flowers alone or in medicinal oils	Cough, hiccup vomiting inflammatory conditions of the mouth and throat, halitosis
178. LODHRA Ss 3, 5 etc Syn Lodh Tilvaka	The dried root bark used in internal and external prescriptions	Obstinate skin diseases, haemorrhagia urinary diseases, as intestinal astringent
179. LONĪKĀ C 14, 123 Syn Lona Lonī	The plant cooked as vegetable	Piles
180. MADANA Ss 1, 81, etc Syn Pipḍiata	The nuts and seeds used in various prescriptions containing honey and rocksalt for internal use	Fever piles dermatosis chronic rhinitis coryza, etc., as emetic and purgative
181. MADAYANTINĀ C 10, 21, etc Syn Medika	The entire plant as ingredient of medicinal ghee for internal and external use	Epilepsy, malignant jaundice grey hairs etc
182. MADHUPARNĪ Ss 3, 21 etc. Syn Madhuvika Madhukapota, Madhu Karpurī	The fruits taken alone or made into alcoholic beverages	Rheumatism fever spleen diseases, dyspepsia etc for rejuvenation and virility
183. MAHĀVEDĀ Ss 4, 91, etc Syn Sālamulī Sātāvarī Sātapadī	Cooked as vegetable the bark and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	As analgesic and as an aid to prolongation of life
184. MAHĀSRĀVĀNI C 3, 258, etc Syn Mahāsrāvanikā Alambuvā	A decoction of the plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever rheumatism for rejuvenation

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Garaka if any	Reference and synonyms	Modern and botanical names	Made of use	Medicinal uses in
185	MAKUSTHA Ś 26, 84 etc Syn Makuṣṭhaka	Moth bean <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i> Jack	The dried beans cooked as food	Fever haemothermia, consump- tion and wasting diseases
186	MĀLĀTĪ Ś 5, 73 etc. Syn Jātī Gandhāmālā	Malabar nutmeg plant <i>Agaveema caryophyllata</i> G Don	The stalks used in decoctions, also the essential oil of the petals in prescriptions (external)	Dermatosis female diseases etc., for oral hygiene
187	MĀNISI G 7, 07, etc Syn Jajāmṛtī Jātī, Jajā, Lomaṅ Nāḍā	Musk root plant <i>Nardostichis jatensis</i> De	The dried roots or leaves used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Skin diseases, piles, rectal prolapse, toxicous urinary calculus, etc
188	MANDOK APARNI Ś 27, 95 etc Syn Mandukāpārnī, Mandūlī	Indian pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves used internally	Pectoral lesions diarrhoea etc for rejuvenation
189	MĀṢIṢṬHĀ Ś 4, 10/2 etc	Indian madder <i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn	The powdered dried roots and fruits used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin diseases and diseases of the spleen
190	MARICA Ś 2, 3 etc	Black pepper plant <i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn	The dried seeds used as spice or in prescriptions (internal)	Rhinus anaemia fainting, con- sumption, cough, etc
191	MARISA Ś 27, 100	Gangese amaranth plant <i>Amaranthus gangeterus</i> Linn	Cooked as pot herb	As an aid to elimination
192	MADHUKA Ś 2, 7, etc Syn Aṭuraś Madhuraś, Madhulī Mādī uyaśī kā Madhūśyādīdhā, Yaśthū medhū śyāthmadhaka	Liquorice plant <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn	The stalks used alone and in vari- ous prescriptions (internal)	Cough hiccup, fever, spleen dis- orders as an aid to rejuvenation
193	MARUḤAKA Ś 1, 23	Sweet marjoram <i>Origanum marjorana</i> Linn	A paste of the seeds in prescriptions (internal)	As emetic
194	MĪṢA Ś 2, 29 etc Syn Kuruvinda	Black gram plant <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> Linn	As ingredient of gruel decoctions, medicinal oil etc (internal)	Suppurations rheumatism etc as an aid to prolongation of youth
195	MĪSAPARNI Ś 4, 9 etc. Syn Ajāramulī Mīsapārnīka, Rāyaprokta	<i>Terminalia habbada</i> Spreng	Cooked as food, the paste as ingre- dient of prescriptions (internal)	Ever rheumatic conditions, for longevity
196	MĀSURA Ś 27, 78 etc Syn Māsura	<i>Leuca scutellata</i> Moench	Cooked as food or as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Gravid pain haemothermia spleen diseases etc



TABLE 3 MEDICINAL PLANTS &amp; PLANT PRODUCTS

197	MAVVA SAKA C 1, 3, 24	<i>Urena lobata</i> Pers / S R Be	The seed, plant used in prescriptions (external and internal)	As an aid to memory, intelligence and bright complexion
198	MAULANGA S 4, 10, etc.	Pine tree <i>Citrus decurva</i> Linn	The tendrils of the flowers used internally	Nausea, anæmia, colic pain, jaundice suppurated conditions, etc
199	MEDĀ S 4, 9/1, etc	<i>Laccosa sobiera</i> Pers	The sap or a decoction of the bark, used in prescriptions (internal)	Dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, as promotor of longevity
200	MLSARŌCĪ C 3, 267, etc. Syn Mejavaynika, Meavalli	Indian screw tree <i>Helicteres isora</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever
201	MARGALINDIKĀ S 25, 49	Chinese gooseberry tree <i>Azadirachta indica</i> Linn	The fruits fermented to a beer like liquor	Insomnia, depression, anorexia, etc
202	MUDGA S 21, 25	Green gram <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> Linn, or <i>P. aurea</i> Prain or <i>P. sublobatus</i> Roxb	Used as a pulse in diet	Excessive obesity, urinary diseases, etc as a nourishing food
203	MUDGAPARNI C 7, 123, etc Syn. Mudgaparand	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> Ait	As above	Dermatous rheumatic conditions, etc for longevity
204	MUKULAKA S 7, 123, etc	Edible pine tree <i>Pinus gerardiana</i> Wall	The plant used in decoctions (internal)	Suppurated swellings, urinary diseases, etc
205	MŪLAKA S 27, 169, etc Syn Mahakanda	Garden radish <i>Raphanus sativus</i> Linn	The tender tubers taken cooked or used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Discordance of the three humors (tranquillizer), skin diseases, oedema, alcoholism, etc
206	MUNJĀTAKA C 22, 30, etc	Salep or salern plant <i>Eulophia canthioides</i> Wall	The juice of the roots used alone, in prescriptions and in enema (internal and external)	Morbid thirst, leucorrhoea, irregular fever, etc, as aphrodisiac
207	MŪRVĀ S 11, 11, etc Syn. Mūrā, Cūḍacā	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> Schott	The dried flowers and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, vomiting, cough, etc as appetizer
208	MUŠKAKA C 15, 169, etc	Parula tree <i>Stereospermum javanicum</i> De	The alkaline ash of the leaves and bark used in prescriptions	Anæmia, piles, all types of throat affections
209	MUŠTĀ S 2, 5, etc. Syn Musta, Muntaka	Nut grass <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn	The grass dried, powdered and soaked in ox bile, used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Obstinate skin diseases, wounds, paralytic conditions, urinary diseases, etc
210	NĀPI S 27, 97	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forst	Cooked as pot herb	As digestive and regulator of bile secretion
211	NĀGABALĀ C 1/4, 45, etc Syn Kṣatagandhā	Ginger-fruit tree <i>Sida spinosa</i> Linn	A decoction of the dried roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Seminal weakness, general debility, chest affections, etc

TABLE 3  
*Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Medicinal and botanical names	Mode of use	Medical uses in
212. NIGARANGA Ś 27, 156	Orange tree <i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linn	The fruits used alone	As cordial and digestive
213. NALA C. 4, 103, etc	Yodling tree <i>Juglans indica</i> Trin	A decoction of the seeds used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Hæmorrhæmia, fever, herpes, erysipelas, etc
214. NIKAL C. 28, 152	Hairy orange tree <i>Diosma schoddes</i> Linn	The buds used as ingredient of medicinal oil (internal)	Cough, consumption, sallow complexion, pectoral lesions, etc
215. NADITAKA Ś 4, B, 140	Oval leaved fig tree <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	The dried fruits as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Imbalance of the humors (tranquillizer)
216. NANNIKAL C. 26, 184	Juniper <i>Juniperus semibar</i> Wt	The petals and leaves as ingredients of nasal medication	Affections of the head
217. NIKAL C. 4, 36, etc Ś 4 Nundhānya, Tmadhānya	Wild rice plant <i>Higroscopus aristata</i> Pres	The cereal used as food	Hæmorrhæmia
218. NIKALA Ś 2, 10, etc. Ś 4. Njala, Bhadrakala	Ilizal tree <i>Barringtonia</i> Gartin	The fruits and leaves used in alkaline decoction or paste in prescriptions (internal)	Abdominal and splenic disorders, jaundice etc, as purgative
219. NIKOGAKA Ś 27, 157	Le-anone pistachio-nut tree <i>Pistacia indica</i> Linn	The dried and shelled nuts used as diet	Anæmia, wasting diseases, as corroborant and aphrodisiac
220. NIKAL C. 26, 12, etc Ś 4 Nila	Indigo plant <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Lam	The leaves as ingredient of rectal suppository or enemata	Retention of urine, stasis, acute constipation
221. NIMBA Ś 3, 3 etc Ś 4 Nimbaka, Śukakala	Mango tree <i>Ecdirachia indica</i> Juss.	Paste or decoction of all parts of the plant, used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Skin diseases, urinary diseases, fever, and a large number of other ailments
222. NIKALANDI Ś 4, 11 etc Ś 4 Nilarqundi, Sudhuvra	Clasite tree <i>Clusia regalis</i> Lam	Paste of the tubers and leaves used in prescriptions (external)	Neuralgic pain in the supraclavical region, sinus fistula, scabies, etc.
223. NISPAVA Ś 27, 100, etc Ś 4 Nila	Coconut plant <i>Dioscorea latifolia</i> Linn	The seeds cooked as vegetable	Irregular bowel movements
224. PANDAKA C. 3, 24, etc Ś 4 Pandaganthi	Bird cherry <i>Prunus pudiana</i> Roeb	The root stalks or the fruits used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Headache, fever, rough, rheumatic conditions etc

225	PALANDU <i>Su</i> 27, 175, etc <i>Syn</i> Raktakanda	Onion plant <i>Allium cepa</i> Linn	The tubers and the stalks in vegetable salad and soups, or taken alone	Hemorrhage, scanty stools, cough, hiccup, etc., as appetizer and aphrodisiac
226	PĀLANGNYA <i>Su</i> 27, 100	Indian spinach <i>Spinacea oleracea</i> Linn	The plant cooked as pot-herb	Irregular bowel movements
227	PALĀSA <i>Su</i> 2, 15, etc <i>Syn</i> Kimsuka	Bengal kino tree <i>Butea frondosa</i> Roxb	The juice of the roots, bark, leaves, etc in external ointments and ingredient of medicinal ghee	Acute constipation, colic, dysuria, skin diseases, etc
228	PANASA <i>Su</i> 27, 143 etc <i>Syn</i> Kaṣṭhphala	Jack fruit tree <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> Linn	The fully ripe fruits as diet	Intestinal astringent
229	PARPATAKA <i>Su</i> 27, 97 etc <i>Syn</i> Barakuta Parnuparyaya	Trailing ranga <i>Rangas repens</i> Nees	Decoction of the leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, haemorrhemia, diarrhoea, etc
230	PARUSAKA <i>Su</i> 4, 13 etc <i>Syn</i> Parua	Asiatic grevia <i>Grewia asiatica</i> Linn	The fruits used alone or in prescriptions decoction of the leaves roots or bark used internally	Fever, acute alcoholism, spleen diseases, cough, rheumatism, etc., as purgative
231	PĀSĀNAMEDĀ <i>Su</i> 4, 15, etc <i>Syn</i> Śilāmeda, Paśanabhedaka bhedī	Indian rock foil <i>Celastrus emblicus</i> Lour	The dried and powdered leaves with cow's urine (internal)	Urinary stones, as diuretic
232	PATĀLA <i>Su</i> 2, 11, etc <i>Syn</i> Patāh	Trumpet flower tree <i>Stereospermum chinensis</i> De	The decoction or paste of flowers and leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, fever toxic conditions, etc
233	PĀTHĀ <i>Ci</i> 3, 204, etc <i>Syn</i> Elantūla, Kucūṭā, Vṛtāpamī	<i>Stephania hernandifolia</i> Walp	The roots and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, urinary disorders, consumption, piles, etc
234	PAṬOLA <i>Su</i> 3, 8, etc	Wild snake gourd, or yallbul plant <i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb	Decoction of the leaves used internally the gourd cooked as vegetable	Pruritus, pimples, all types of fever diarrhoea etc as appetizer
235	PATRA <i>Su</i> 3, 29 etc	Cinnamon tree <i>Cassipourea lamala</i> Fr Nees	The dried leaves and bark used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Body odour, fever anæmia, cardiac disorders etc., as an aid to rejuvenation
236	PATTURA <i>Su</i> 27, 100, etc	Coccomb tree <i>Crotalaria argentea</i> Linn	A decoction of the seeds, used in prescriptions, the plant cooked as pot herb (internal)	Dysuria fever, habitual constipation, etc
237	PAYASYĀ <i>Su</i> 4, 9, etc	White yam <i>Ipomoea pinnatifida</i> R Br	Used as vegetable	Emaciation, debility, loss of voice, etc., as an aid to rejuvenation
238	PHALGU <i>Su</i> 27, 123 etc <i>Syn</i> Manjula	Ficus carua Linn	A paste of the figs in prescriptions, also cooked as vegetable	Emaciation and debility, urinary stone

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka if any	reference, and synonyms	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
239 PHENILA C 29, 110 Syn Arāja		Scop nut tree <i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i> Lam or <i>S. mulorossi</i> Gaertn	A decoction of seeds and fruits used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, rheumatism
240 PHAṢṢI S 27, 98		Bind weed <i>Ruellia annua</i> Choisy	Cooked as pot herb	As an aid to elimination
241 PII U S 2, 4 etc Syn Piluka		Tooth brush tree <i>Sal adora perica</i> Lam	The fruits used alone or in pres- criptions (internal)	Rhinitis, fainting, hemicrania, etc., as purgative
242 PIPPAṢI S 2, 2, etc Syn Vīṅgadhī, Vaidhī		Long pepper plant <i>Piper longum</i> Lam	The dried flowers, fruits and roots used as ingredients of prescrip- tions, also as spice in cooking	Used in a large number of diseases, as digestive
243 PLAKṢA S 4, 15, etc Syn Karpurī, Pīana		Yellow barked fig tree <i>Ficus infectoria</i> Roxb.	A decoction of the tender leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, haemothermia, sternal weakness, etc
244 PRACINMALAKA S 27, 146		Indian prune <i>Flacowia catalpaefolia</i> Roxb	The fruits used alone	After effects of poisoning
245 PRANVĀṢṢI C 3, 207, etc		Chameli tree <i>Taunum grandiflorum</i> Lam	The sprouts or dried flowers used in prescriptions (external)	Coryza nasal haemorrhage, fever, dermatosis, etc
246 PRIYALA S 3, 21, etc Syn Priyālaka Kṛtyāna		Bushman's mango <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> Roxb	The fruits used alone the expres- sed oil in prescriptions (external)	Rheumatism urticaria, fever, morbid thirst, etc
247 PRIVANĠU S 4, 15 etc Syn Priyaka, Priyā		Perfumed cherry <i>Iglau endaurghana</i> Miq	The fruits used alone the seeds used as cereal	Fever, haemothermia, dermatosis, piles, ear-ache, etc., as intestinal astringent
248 PRANIPARNI S 2, 11, etc Syn Prāstamāc śiṅghapūṣpī		Pointed leaved uraria plant <i>Uraria lagopsidea</i> De	The entire plant used in prescrip- tions (internal)	Myxeritakus, diarrhoea, fever, cough, consumption, etc
249 PRTHIKI S 3, 20, etc Syn Vīṇadhī, Prithī, Pīlāḍ Indraśī Nihāḍāḍ	Andrā,	Citracer cardamom <i>Emmenanthe subulatum</i> Roxb	The dried fruits used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Hemicrania rhinitis, fever, skin eruptions, etc
250 PUGA S 3, 77		Beta nut tree <i>Ischa catechu</i> Lam	The dried nuts used alone	Haltus, loss of appetite

251	PUNARNAVA Ś 2, 12 etc Syn Śvetaśrīvāṇa Śveta punarnava Tāmāḷāka	Vīṭera	P g weed or Hog weed <i>Blechnum a ripens</i> Linn (Variety <i>B. diffusa</i> & <i>B. procumbens</i> )	A decoction of the leaves and roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, skin diseases, oedema, urinary diseases as an aid to rejuvenation
252	RĀJĀDANA G 30, 97		Indian ape flower tree <i>Mimusops alexandria</i> Roxb	Paste of the leaves and fruits used in medicinal ghee	Menstrual disorders
253	RAKTAGANDANA G 30, 92		Red sandal wood tree <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves or the powdered bark used internally	Bleeding piles, diarrhoea, morbid menstrual discharges
254	RĀSNĀ Ś 3, 22 etc Syn Nāḷuk Candhanakuli Rasanā		Indian groundsel <i>Vernonia roxburghii</i> Br	Paste of the roots and rhizomes used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Rheumatic conditions, chest pains, fever, oedema, heart diseases etc
255	ROHINI Ś 4, 10 etc Syn Vivasa Patraṅga		Indian red wood tree <i>Syzygium febrifugum</i> Juss	Decoction of the bark used in prescriptions (internal and ex- ternal)	Debility, chronic skin diseases as a purifier for breast milk
256	ROHISA G 3, 267 etc		Geranium grass <i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i> Linn	A decoction of the grass and roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, abdominal diseases, splenic disorders, jaundice etc
257	ROHITAKA G 16, 81 etc Syn Śadapūpa Śālmālīka		White cedar <i>Amora religiosa</i> W & A	The powdered bark, used in decoction as ingredient of medi- cinal ghee etc	Urinary disorders, enlarged spleen, jaundice, anaemia, intestinal worms etc
258	RUHA G 23, 80 etc Syn Vīṭarūpa Sekhara Nīlavalli		Wild orchid <i>Lanathus foliatus</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Cataract, night blindness, tumours, scabies etc
259	ŚAILPYAKA G 3, 267 etc Syn Śaḷya Śāladaru Śāḷaka		Lichen <i>Perleia parietalis</i> Eschsch	In prescriptions (external and internal)	Fever, toxicosis, disorders of the first humor
260	ŚĀIREYA Ś 14, 32		Yellow naŕdy plant <i>Berleia perennis</i> Linn	Paste of the leaves as ingredient of hot poultices and steam bath	Swelling of limbs, enlargement of scrotum, sciatica etc
261	ŚĀIVALA G 4, 103 etc Syn Jalaja		Moss <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> Linn	In prescriptions (external and internal)	Haemorrhoids, giddiness, morbid first rheumatism
262	ŚĀLA Ś 4, 18 etc Syn Śarja Śarjara Śarjaka Śāḷha Aśvakaṛi	Digha	Sal tree <i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn	Decoction of the resin and leaves used internally	Urinary disorders, preteral lesions, sexual weakness as sedative
263	ŚĀLEYA G 4, 75		Common fennel or sweet fennel <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Gaertn or <i>Trigonella foeniculum</i> gracuum Linn	The bark made into paste with sandal wood and used externally or internally	Bronchial asthma

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
264 ŚALAPARNI Ś 2 11, etc Syn Triparanī, Sbhira, Vidargandha	Tick treeful <i>Diosmodium gangeticum</i> De	Decoction of the leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, diarrhoea, oedema, fever, etc
265 ŚALLAKI Ś 4, 15, etc Syn Kunarka, Rastila	Indian colbanum <i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb	A paste or decoction of the bark alone or soaked in ghee (internal)	Cough, hiccup, nausea, etc
266 ŚILMALI Ś 27, 99, etc Syn Kukut, Nivgandhapupī Raktapūpaka, Mora	Red alk cotton tree <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> De	The fresh flowers or stem used (internal and external)	Hæmorrhoids, dysentery, rectal prolapse, etc
267 ŚAMĀNGĀ Ś 4, 76, etc Syn Sāmpāira, Prāśnī, Sāmpkocnī	Sensitive plant <i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn	Paste or decoction in prescriptions (external and internal)	Hæmorrhoids, piles, diarrhoea, etc
268 ŚANI Ś 25, 49 etc Syn Mahagalya, Śma, Supatī, Śāṅkupa-lā	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> Linn	The fruits and bark used in decoction (internal)	As intestinal astringent
269 ŚANA Ś 27, 99, etc Syn Katurikī, Tvakāira	Beneal hemp plant <i>Oxistolaria juncea</i> Linn	The leaves cooked as vegetable, a decoction of the flowers and roots, used in prescriptions (internal)	Dysentery, irregular bowel movements
270 ŚANKHAPUSPĪ Ś 1/3, 58 etc Syn Medhya, Kirtti, Śāṅkhyaśakumā, Śātapuspī	Dankum plant <i>Cassia drususata</i> Roem	The leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, rheumatic conditions, etc
271. ŚANKHINI Ś 1 81, etc Syn Tiktila, Akupidaka, Yavatiki	<i>Crotalaria erasiformis</i> H & K	Decoction of the fruits as ingredient of prescriptions and enema (internal and external)	Disorders of assimilation, as purgative and roborant
272 ŚAPTĀPARNA Ś 3 4, etc Syn Śāradā, Devavṛksa, Madagandhā	Dita <i>Milema scholara</i> R Br	A paste of the bark, used in ointments	Chronic skin diseases, urinary disæst, oedema, etc
273 ŚARALA Ś 3, 267, etc	Himalayan pine tree <i>Ficus longifolia</i> Roxb	A decoction of the leaves and bark, used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, loss of appetite, facial paralysis, etc
274 ŚIRIVA Ś 4, 10, etc Syn Nāgaśālī, Anantā, Anantamūli	Indian vassupurula <i>Hemodorus indicus</i> Br	The leaves used alone in decoction (internal)	Sallow complexion, loss of voice, dysentery, cough, menstrual disorders, etc
275. ŚANŚAPA Ś 2 3, etc Syn Rājakaśaka, Kallaka	Race plant <i>Baccharis campestris</i> Linn (Varieties— <i>B. sarson</i> , <i>B. juncea</i> , <i>B. nepes</i> )	The powdered seeds or the expressed oil used alone or in prescriptions or in suppositories (external and internal)	Rhinus hæmorrhagia, pruritus, dysuria, coryza, acute intestinal gas formation, etc

276	SĀTAKUSUNIA C 12 16		<i>Peradenius graveolens</i> Benth <i>exema</i>	Extract of the plant as ingested ent of menorrhag a p les etc	Inginal swell ng col c pa n
277	SĀTALĀ C 13 128		<i>Azara concava</i> De- Drum-st ck plant <i>Moringa p. corymbosa</i> Garrin	The roots used n prescript oms ( internal )	Abdom nal d seases po son ng hardened spleen oedema jaund ex etc
278	SIGRA S 3 8 etc S 3m Sobhājana Sgru Rakuka			The powdered bark root and dr ed sap used n prescript oms or n steam ng mixtures ( internal and external )	Anom a fainting chron c skin erupt oms pa n l p les etc
279	SIMBITANA S 17 142		Apple tree <i>Pyrus malus</i> L nn	The fruit used alone	As ntes nal a tr ngent
280	SINŚĀPA S 12 12 etc S 3m Kṛpāl śrīpā		Rose wood tree <i>Dalbergia rosea</i> Roxb	The exp essed u re of the leaves or tender bark used n prescript p t oms ( n etnal )	Sen l ty deb l ty
281	SIRISĀ S 2 5 etc		S a tree 416 22 a l bōt k Ben h	Powdered seeds bark and leaves used alone or n prescript oms ( external and internal )	Hem cran a urinary anom al es chron c ak n d seases toxic con d t oms etc
282	ŚLEŚMĪTĀKA S 4 11 c c S 3m Bhukarudda s Uddhāla Śelu		Asyr an plum <i>Cordia allamora</i> Roxb or C obliqua Willd	The bark n ade nto o tment for local appl cat on	Po son ng for purifica on of breast m lk
283	SOMĀRĪ S 2 24 etc S 3m Soma alī Somavall kī Soma Candrī		Babch rec <i>Psoralea corymbosa</i> L nn	The seeds cooked n gruel or used n prescript poms ( n etnal )	Tox coa n ght b l ndness tumour cataract
284	SPRKĀ C 12 66 etc S 3m Kūṭila Devaputika Kūt ka Nakha p tpi		Mel lot p ant <i>Melilotus alba</i> All	The pulver sed seeds as ngred ent of p lls	Fever emac a on obstructed and d fficult labour
285	ŚRKCĀTANĀ C 22 14 etc S 3m Śrīgaruṭa Tr kōṭa Śrīgala		Ind an wa er chestnut <i>Tropaeolum pinnatifidum</i> Roth	The shelled nuts taken alone or n prescript oms ( internal )	Impotency chest pa n loss of vo ce rinary d sorders etc
286	STHĀNĀYANĀ C 3, 267 etc		Glory tree <i>Cleistanthus albus</i> L nn	A decoct on of the bark used n etnally	Fever as an emet c
287	SUDHĀ C 3, 107 etc S 3m Śn k c lā Nāndā N str īdāpatraka		Thorny m k hedge or dulk hedge <i>Euphorbia corollata</i> Linn	The m lky ju ce used n prescript t oms ( internal )	Oedema p lrs gastro-nit nal er tations etc
288	SŌĀRĪ C 9, 46		Ta a p mna fōṭa Fors or T nēgī fōṭa Ner	Starch f om the tubers sed n med c nal jelly	Ep lept c f s nian ty
289	SUNISANĀ C 18, 81 c c S 3m Ś mūṛa Śāhārī Parnaka Svast ka		Mara l a <i>Morinda tomentosa</i> F G gar	The sprouts cooked as vegetable	Cough spast c roud t on of the leg m seles etc

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medical uses in
290. SURASA Śr 3, 8, etc Syn Tulast Bhūtaghni valli Sulabha, Mañjari	Kuteraka, Sura- <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn	A paste or extract of the leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin eruptions, fever, splenic disorders, toxæmia, paralysis, etc
291 TĀḌA Śr 25, 49	Palmyra palm <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> Linn	Various parts fermented into beer-like liquor	Insomnia, depression, anorexia
292 TAGARA Śr 6, 27, etc Syn Kuṭṭa, Kāṭṭuśāṛvā, Dipana, Śaṭha	Indian valerian <i>Valeriana hercynica</i> Wall	A decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, urinary diseases, poisonous bites, etc
293 TĀLAṆṬOLĪ Śr 17, 75	Black muvuh plant <i>Carculego orthoceras</i> Gaertn	The powdered roots as ingredient of smoking mixture	Cough
294 TĀṆṬA Śr 8, 145, etc Syn Kancēlādā Tāmālikapātra	Silver fic tree <i>Aloes strobilata</i> Lindl	The powdered leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, anaemia, digestive disorders, colic pain, etc
295 TĀMĪLA Śr 3, 207, etc. Syn Gomēdaka, Rāma, Tāmīlaka, Sukumāraka	Myrore gamboge tree <i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> Hook	A decoction of the fruits and seeds, used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin eruptions, toxic conditions, etc
296 TĀMĀMANĪ Śr 5, 119, etc Syn Viṣṇuarni, Bahuphala, Tāmālikā, Cāraṇi	Feather foil plant <i>Ptychomorus murici</i> Linn	A decoction of the plant, used in prescriptions (internal)	Blood poisoning, jaundice herpes etc
297 TĀMBOLA Śr 5, 77, etc Syn Bhujangasatā, Nigavalli, Nāginī, Tāmbulavallī	Betel leaf plant <i>Piper betel</i> Linn	The leaves chewed along with betel nut, cloves etc	Halitosis
298 TĀNDULA Śr 4, 73, etc. Syn Akota	Rice plant <i>Oryza sativa</i> Linn	Cereal food, ingredient of gruel, sweetmeat, etc	As vitalizer and roborant
299 TĀNDULIVANA Śr 23, 199, etc Syn Babuvirya Nandera, Viṣāgina, Viṣaka	Prickly amaranth <i>Amaranthus polygamus</i> Will	The entire plant cooked as vegetable, also as ingredient of enema	Intoxication toxic conditions, internal haemorrhage
300 TĀNĀ Śr 27, 136	Fear tree <i>Dryas comarum</i> Linn	The fruit used alone	As intestinal astringent
301. TĀRUNĪ Śr 10, 31 Syn Devakēra, Bhṛīgavallabha, Śuvēṭṭa	Cabbage rose <i>Rosa centifolia</i> Linn	The petals as ingredient of enema	As above



302	TILA 5a 3, 14, etc Syn Sorchaphala	Seame plant <i>Sesuvium indicum</i> Lam	The expressed oil from seeds or alkaline ash used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Skin eruptions, pain in vagina, acute constipation, chest complaints, etc
303	TIAPARANGI 3, 267, etc.	<i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i> DC	The entire plant and roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever
304	TINDANA 5a 25, 40, etc Syn Nilakra Tin loka	False mangosteen <i>Diospyros embryopteris</i> Pers.	The fruits used alone	Uteraria phlegm excessive bile secretion piles, etc
305	TINISA 6a 112, 12 etc Syn Citrahet Sakata	Chariot tree <i>Ougenia daberguinde</i> Benth	The freshly-expressed juice of the bark and stalks used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever debility, as a vitalizer
306	TRAYAMANA 6a 3, 208 etc Syn Javabala Gurja Gurja mair ka	Zahid plant <i>Diplazium alai</i> Aitch	Decoction of the plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Rigor high body temperature, splenic disorders, chronic skin diseases etc
307	TRAYASONG 1a 5a 27, 145 etc Syn Lagupupa Ilaimi Ch nmaruha	Screw pine <i>Pandanus suberfolium</i> Lam	The flowers used in decoctions	As antitoxic and febrifuge
308	TRAR 1a 5a 4, 13	Turpeth plant <i>Oxeadia ne turpethum</i> Vianco	The flowers and bark used in prescriptions and as ingredient of enema (external and internal)	Skin eruptions, suppurated wounds fractures, etc, as laxative
309	TDASA 2a 27, 13	Indian mulberry tree <i>Alorinda cirtifolia</i> Linn	A decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	As liver tonic
310	TLAM 1a 2a 26, 15 etc Syn Ikavakhu Alavo Phalini Pindaphala	Rottie gourd <i>Leguminas vulgaris</i> Scuniger	Infusion of the sprouts fruits and seeds in milk used as emetic	Cough, vomiting tachycardia, poisoning etc
311	TLURUSAKO 2a 28, 153	Sucorax plant <i>Aitropia exilis</i> Noronsha	Liquid exudate as ingredient of medicinal oil (internal)	Cough consumption, debility peccotal lesions etc
312	TUAKRAO 3a 124	<i>Acumina officinalis</i> Linn	A paste of the seeds for local application	Offensive smell from the vaginal passage
313	TVAC 2a 3, 20	Carnation (bark) <i>Conosonium glomeratum</i> Bl	The powdered bark used alone or in prescriptions (internal and external)	Rigor ear ache, eye-ache, discharge from the ear, etc
314	UDANIR 1a 5a 2, 9	Prickly weed el mber <i>Cassipouira digyna</i> Rottl	A decoction of the root, used internally or in enema	Accumulation of morbid matter in the colon, as purgative
315	UDOMIRARA 5a 5, 22, etc Syn Hmad ngihil Nalra 1a 5a Arm kaugia	Chatter fig tree <i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb	The powdered root bark used for smoking or as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Eye ache ear ache, dental pain, suppurated conditions etc
316	USANTAK 1a 4, 12, 18/7	Wassiam plant <i>Elephantopus edulis</i> Pers	Infusion of the plant in milk used as nutritive enema	Sexual debility

TABLE 3  
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal use, in
317 UPAKUNCIKA C. 13, 125, etc Syn Kṣapajiraka, Bhedini, Bahugandhi	Small funnel plant <i>Augelia setosa</i> Linn	The powdered seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Acute constipation, colic pain, anal fistula, poisonous bites, etc.
318 UPODIKA Sū 2, 33, etc Syn Vidala, Madāśaka, Upodakt	Malabar spinach <i>Basella rubra</i> Linn	As pot herb or as an ingredient of gruel	Intoxication, diarrhoea, rheumatic conditions, etc
319 UŚIRA Sū 4, 10 etc Syn Bahumūlaka Indragupta, Sugandhimūla, Jaiāmeda	Cucurbit grass <i>Andropogon squarrosus</i> Linn	The powdered leaves or an infusion used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Senility, debility, fever, chronic skin diseases, toxicosis, piles, suppurated conditions, etc
320 UTPALA Sū 4 15, etc Syn Nilapatraka, Utpalaka	Blue water lily <i>Nymphaea stellata</i> Willd or <i>N. Cyanea</i> Roxb	The stalks, petals and seeds used in prescriptions (internal and external)	As above
321 VACĀ Sū 2, 9, etc Syn Ugragandhā, Jaiṭilā, Vyayā, Dhadrā, Ikṣupatrikā	Sweet flag plant <i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn	The leaves and stalks in powder form or decoction used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin diseases, haemorrhage, fever, urinary diseases, etc., as purgative, appetizer and vitalizer
*322 BĀLAKA C. 17, 124, etc	Fragrant mallow plant <i>Larrea odorata</i> Willd	A decoction of the root bark as ingredient of medicinal syrup or sweetened infusion	Asthma, hiccup, acute nausea, toxicosis, etc
323 VAMŚA C. 21 125 etc Syn Vepu, Tmadhvaja, Tvakāra	Spiny bamboo <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Retz	A paste or decoction of the leaves or seeds used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Acute suppurated conditions, poisonous bites, intestinal worms, excessive fat, etc
324 VAṢJUI A Sū 4, 18, etc	Counpury willow <i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb	The leaves used in infusion internally, or in enema	Excessive bile secretion, as sedative
325 VARAKA Sū 27, 14, etc Syn Rukṣa, Sthulapharaṅga	Miller <i>Panicum milaceum</i> Linn	Cooked as cereal	As antisternal astringent and tranquilizer
326 VARTAKA Sū 27, 162, etc Syn Curphala, Kaṇṭakini, Vātaku, Hinguli	Brinjal plant <i>Solanum melongena</i> Linn	Cooked as vegetable	Indigestion, anaemia, rough, etc
327 VARUNA C. 3, 267, etc Syn Kumtraka, Asmarighna	Sacred asper tree <i>Crotona reflexusa</i> Forst	The sprouts and leaves, in decoction, used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Assimilation disorders, piles, etc

TABLE 1  
*Medicinal Substances of Mineral Origin and their Uses*

Name and reference	Modern (equivalent)	Mt. of use or application	Medicinal uses in
1 ADRIJATU C. 16, 78 Syn ŚMAJATU C. 12, 49, 16, 81 GURJĀ C. 1/3, 64, 21, 130, etc SILĀJATU Ś. 21, 24 etc ŚHODHĪDA C. 15, 113, 30, 90	Mineral bitumen (exudate from oaks)	(a) Internal—in linctus (b) Internal—in decoction (c) Internal—in powder mixture (d) Internal—taken alone (e) Internal—taken mixed with finely powdered diamond and plant juices	(a) Anaemia, oedema, jaundice, urinary diseases, excessive menstrual flow, fever, constipation, emaciation, etc (b) Obesity, imbalance of the body humours, debility, etc (c) Hard cutaneous eruptions, enlarged spleen (d) Intoxication, fainting (e) Malignant skin diseases, as a general remedy for all bodily ailments
2 AGĀRADIHOMĀ C. 23, 41, Ś. 7, 24, 25, 9, 78 Syn GRHADHOMĀ Ś. 3, 5 VEŚMADHOMĀ C. 23, 14	Soot from 1 when smoke	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—as rubbing powder (c) Ingredient of rectal suppositories (d) Internal—in linctus (e) Internal—in mixture	(a) Chronic skin diseases, poisonous bites (b) For extracting venom from poisonous bites (c) Flatulence, constipation, retention of urine (d) Throat affections (e) Poisoning
3 AGRYVALAVANA C. 23, 96 Syn SANDHĪYĀ Ś. 1, 88, 5, 12, etc. 1/1 g, 141 Ś. 8, 36, etc. C. 1/1, 25, 2/4, 11, etc 4 ĀLA Ś. 1, 70 3, 5, etc. C. 9, 66, 18, 63, etc Syn HĀRITĀLA Ś. 5, 26 C. 7, 114, 26, 196	Rock salt  Yellow copper mineral (arsenious sulphide)	(a) External—used in many different modes of application (b) Internal—used in many types of prescriptions (c) In gradient of medicinal cigars (d) External—in medicated oil (e) External—ingredient of oral gargle	(a) & (b) For a very large number of pathological conditions and as a general tonic (c) Imbalance of the first and third humours (d) Parasitic infections of the skin, eruptions and itching (e) Mouth and throat diseases
5 AMRTĀSANGA C. 7, 114 Syn TUTTHĀ Ś. 3, 12 C. 7, 114, etc	Blue vitriol (copper sulphate)	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) External—in ointment	(a) Ringworm, scabies, herpes, etc (b) Exanthema, cutaneous eruptions, eye affections, piles, etc (c) etc
6 ANJANA Ś. 1, 70, 3, 5 Syn SĀUVĪRĀSĪJANA Ś. 5, 15	Black sulphide of antimony	(a) External—in ointment	Leucoderma, fistula, dimities, & vision eye-diseases, etc

TABLE 4 MINERAL SUBSTANCES

	Salt obtained by evaporation of well-water	Ingredient of rectal enema	As purgative
7 ANCPAI VANA 1, 8, 141			
8 AŚMA MAYI ŚILĀ Śv 14, 26, 47, 58, Śa 8, 34, 42, 4a 12, 20 C 1/3, 63, 5, 17, etc	Slab of stone	Used for hot fomentation (covered with silk, cotton etc.)	Hard cutaneous swellings, abscess, varicocoele, etc
9 VYAS C 21, 131	Iron	Used for hot compress or fomentation	Hard cutaneous swellings, varicocoele
10 AYASA Śv 1, 131, 21, 23, Śa 8, 34, C 7, 88, 12, 21, etc Syn KĀLAJOHARAJAS Śv 21, 23, C 7, 171 KĀLAJOHARAJAS Śv 21, 23, C 7, 171 KĀLAJOHARAJAS Śv 21, 23, C 7, 171 KĀLAJOHARAJAS Śv 21, 23, C 7, 171 KĀLAJOHARAJAS Śv 21, 23, C 7, 171	Finely powdered iron or specially prepared iron	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) External—ingredient of poultice (c) External—in ointment (d) External—in hair-lotion (e) Internal—used in prescription after prolonged contact with cow's urine (f) Internal—in linctus (g) Internal—in (acid) liquid mixture (h) Internal—in pills	(a) Cutaneous eruptions (b) Inflammation (c) Blindness, unseparated eyelids, tumours, piles (d) As hair tonic and hair dye (e) Leucoderma, jaundice, urinary disorders, anaemia, heart disease, anal fistula, etc (f) Toxicosis, asthma, cough hiccup, etc (g) Obesity, flatulence, debility, etc (h) Disorders of chyme formation, spleen disorders, jaundice, anaemia oedema gastro intestinal irritations, lithiasis, etc
11 AYONĀLA C 16, 74 Syn MĀNDŪRA C 16, 92, 103	Iron rust	(a) Internal—in linctus (b) Internal—in prescription after prolonged treatment with cow's urine	(a) Toxic conditions with fever, apastic paraplegia epilepsy, urinary disorders, skin diseases, etc (b) Anaemia, dropsy, oedema, urinary disorders, jaundice, dysentery, intestinal parasites, etc
12 BĀLUKA V 8, 141	Salt from saline sand	Ingredient of rectal enema	For relief in inflammatory conditions
13 BHISTALOŚTA C 20, 30 Syn PAKVALOŚTA C 4, 80, 22, 42	Lump of baked clay	Medication of drinking water by prolonged immersion	Haemorrhoids, biliousness
14 DVE LAVANE C 5, 80, 26, 12, 101	Rock salt mixed with alkaline salts	(a) Ingredient of rectal suppository (b) Internal—in powder mixture	(a) Acute constipation (b) Pain in gastric region or rectal area, piles, spleen disorders, pain after meals, throat spasms, etc
15 DVĪ TUTTHE C 7, 108	The two vitriols	External—in medicated oil	Itching eczema, dermatosis

TABLE 4  
*Medicinal Substances of Mineral Origin & their Uses—(Contd.)*

Name and reference.	Modern equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
16. GARIRĀ Śr 3, 5, G 3, 73, 25, 117, 26, 210, etc	Chalk of reddish-brown colour	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—in mud pack (c) Ingredient of oral gargles (d) Internal—in liquid mixture (e) Int. mixt.—infusion in water	(a) White leprosy, depigmentation of the skin, ringworm, exanthema, piles, etc. (b) Spreading skin infections (c) Fistulous, inflammation of mouth and throat, dental caries, diseases of the gum, etc. (d) Haemothermia, bronchial asthma, bleeding nose, etc. (e) Blood dysentery, menstrual disorders, diseases of the uterus
17. GANDHĪKĀ G 7, 71 Śr ELITAKA G 7, 70 SAUGANDHIKĀ Śr 3, 10, G 17, 126	Sulphur	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) Internal—in linctus (c) Internal—suspended in acid plant juices	(a) Ringworm, itches, herpes, scabies (b) Asthma, cough, lacerup (c) Chronic skin diseases
18. GARĀMANI G 23, 252	The 'poison' gem	Internal—(a) be kept in contact with the skin	As an antidote for poisoning
19. HIRĀN V 8, 9 Śr SUVARNĀ Śr 1, 70, 5, 74 KĀNĀKA Śr 3, 16, 8, 19, etc KĀNCĀNA G 1/4, 59	Gold	(a) Material for catheters, tinema tubes, tongue scrapers, etc. (b) Medication of drinking water by prolonged immersion (c) Internal—ingredient of medicated ghee	(b) Haemothermia (c) As a stabilizing tonic and a panacea in all bodily ailments
20. IṢṬĀKA CŪRNA G 27, 49	Rock powder	External—as powder for massage	Spastic paraplegia
21. KĀLA G 27, 125	Glass or glass like mineral	Internal—powdered and used in linctus	Hiccup, cough, asthma
22. KĀṢI ALAVANA Śr 27, 303, 1, 8, 141, Śr 8, 34, G 13, 134 KĀLOTTHĀLAVANA G 15, 171	Black salt	(a) Internal—taken alone or dissolved in acid fruit juices (b) Internal—ingredient of medicated ghee	(a) As digestive, laxative and general tonic (b) Loss of appetite

23	KĀRĀCANAGAIKĀ G 20, 32 S <sub>m</sub> KĀMŚRĪ G 23, 54 30, 121	Yellow ochre	(a) Internal—in fusion with water (b) Internal—in pills	(a) Imbalance of the second and third humors (b) Fever, toxicos
24	KĀMSYA Śa 8, 9 G 24, 154 S 3, 7 S <sub>m</sub> RĪTĪ KĀMSYA S 3, 7	Bronze or bell metal	Material for enema tubes etc	
25	KĀŚISA S 3, 5 10 G 7, 102 etc, 21, 126 etc S <sub>m</sub> PAUŚPĀNĪJANA G 26, 250	Green vitriol (ferrous sulphate)	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—in eye-ointment (c) External—in dusting powder (d) External—in ingredient of poultice (e) External—in medicated oil for local application	(a) Leucoderma alopecia, fistula (b) Gradual loss of vision (c) Spreading inflammation, discoloured skin skin diseases (d) Eye-diseases (e) Slimy discharges from the vagina, displaced or prolapsed uterus painful and congested uterus
26	KRṢṢAMRT G 19, 82 22, 44 S <sub>m</sub> KRṢṢAMRTTIKĀ S 27, 200 G 19, 64	Black clay	Internal—in aqueous infusion	Excessive thirst hæmorrhage
27	KRṢṢASINATĀ G 22, 44	Black sand	Medication of drinking water by prolonged immersions on	Excessive thirst
28	LAVANĀNĪ CATVĀRĪ G 15, 111	Mixture of four salts	(a) Internal—in pills (b) Internal—as ingredient of powder	(a) Spleen diseases jaundice loss of appetite emaciation etc (b) Cough asthma heart diseases, etc
29	LAVANA PAŅCAKA S 1, 75 G 13, 127 15, 106 etc	Mixture of five salts	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) External—as massaging powder (c) Internal—in medicinal powder (d) Internal—in pills (e) Internal—in medicated ghee (f) Internal—in liquid mixture	(a) Constipation (b) For inducing bleeding in poisonous bites (c) Spleen diseases flatulence, indigestion short breath etc (d) Coryza heart block (e) Cough consumption oedema ungual swelling heart diseases etc (f) Dysentery anaemia gastrointestinal irritation etc
30	LAVANATRAYA G 15, 177, 183 20, 25, S 9, 18	Mixture of three salts	(a) Internal—in medicated ghee (b) Internal—in pills (c) Internal—in liquid mixture	(a) & (b) Colic pain mephitic, piles dysentery, etc (c) Tetanus convulsions cardiac seizures

TABLE 4  
Medicinal substances of Mineral Origin & their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
31 LOHAG 25, 103, etc	Metal (iron)	Material for surgical instruments	-
32 LOHITAMRT 23, 101	Red clay	Internal—in pills	Poisoning, oedema, indigestion, intestinal worms, etc
33 MĀṆSIKA 7, 70, 16, 76, etc TĀPYA 16, 70, 26, 250	Iron pyrites	(a) External—in eye ointment (b) Internal—in pills after prolonged immersion in cow's urine (c) Internal—in linctus	(a) Gradual loss of vision (b) Chronic skin diseases (c) Anaemia, irregular fever, urinary disorders, emaciation, toxicosis, jaundice, etc
34 MANAHSILĀ 52 1, 70, 3, 5, 29, etc, 57 7, 117, 17, 77, etc	Realgar (arsenic sulphide)	(a) External—in dusting powder or in ointment (b) Ingredient of medicinal cigar (c) Internal—in linctus, pills or medicated ghee	(a) Chronic skin diseases, piles, leucoderma, baldness, alopecia leprosy, exanthema, etc (b) Migraine, hemicrania, earache, diseases of the gum, drowsiness, etc (c) Oedema dysentery, toxicosis, night blindness, carbuncle, etc
35 MANI 52 1, 70, 6, 31, 8, 19, 16, 7, 16, C 26, 250, etc RATNA 52 8, 19, 16 1/2, 33	Precious stone	Internal—in eye salve as fine powder	Lye diseases, failing vision
36 MANULAKA 14 8, 111	Black salt	Ingredient of rectal enema	For ileumatic conditions
37 MṚT 52 9, 13, 18, 6 1/2 1, 43, C 4, 79, 16, 121, etc	Clay	(a) Internal—ingredient of mixture (b) Internal—in aqueous suspension	(a) Geryphism or abnormal hanting for clay (b) Haemoltermia
38 O(A)UDBHIDA 52 1, 188, 27, 303, 1/2 8, 141, C 15, 85, 26, 227	Fossil salt	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) Internal—in medicated ghee (c) Internal—in emulsion with oil	(a) Constipation (b) Deafness, infected ear passage, discharge of pus from ears, etc (c) Intestinal worms
39 PAKA 6 15, 85, 109	Artificially prepared salt	Internal—in medicated glee	Indigestion, dysentery, etc

	Slime	Powdered earth (clay)	External—for local application	As mud pack for application to the skin	Sunburn, high fever, etc.
40 PANKA G 22, 37 Ss 18, 6 Sym PUŠKARINIRTI G 4, 104			External—for local application		
41 PAMŠU G 23, 38 174			Internal—in mixtures		Phonous bris
42 PAMŠUJA Ss 27, 304, V 8, 141		Salt prepared from saline clay			Loss of appetite, flatulence, rheumatism
43 RAJATA V 8, 9 11 G 1/1, 58 3, 23 etc Sym RCPYA Ss 5, 74 G 16, 78 etc	Silver		(a) Material for fine tubes and catheters (b) Internal—in linctus as fine powder	(b) Asthma, cough, hiccup, emaciation, loss of appetite, etc	
44 ROMAKA V 8, 141 G 15, 85 Sym VIDA Ss 1, 88 27, 302 Ss 8, 34 G 5, 69 15, 85 etc	Salt obtained from saline soils		(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) External—in medicated oil (c) Internal—in medicated ghee (d) Internal—in fermented mixture (e) Internal—in aqueous infusion (f) Internal—in powder mixtures (g) Internal—dissolved in acid fruit juices	(a) As a purgative in loss of appetite (b) Affections of the ear, passage and of hearing (c) & (d) Enlarged spleen, painful movement of bowels, mucus in stool, general weakness, etc (e) Cough, asthma (f) Hard skin, nodules, enlarged spleen, anaemia, dysentery, etc (g) Chronic alcoholism	
45 ROPYASILJATU G 1/3, 58	Mineral bitumen from ores of silver		Internal—as powder		Imbalance of the first and third humors
46 SĀMUDRA Ss 1, 89 V 8, 141 Sym SĀMUDRAKA Ss 27, 304	Sea salt		(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) Internal—in powder mixtures	(a) Imbalance of the humors (as tranquilizer) (b) Indigestion, loss of appetite	
47 SARVALOHA G 1/3, 46	Tin, lead, iron, copper and silver		Internal—as finely-divided powders, boiled with myrobolan juice		As general tonic
48 SISAKA Ss 3, 16, G 7, 88, 17, 126	Lead		(a) Internal—in pills, after prolonged immersion of the powdered metal in cow urine (b) Internal—in linctus as powder	(a) Cutaneous eruptions (b) Asthma, cough, hiccup	
49 SAURĀSTRĪ G 7, 114, 15, 138, 30, 79, 98 Alum			(a) External—in medicated oil (b) Internal—in linctus	(a) Intestinal worms, pruritus, leucorrhoea, erosion of the cervix, prolapsed uterus, etc (b) Gastric disorders, enlarged spleen, colic pain, jaundice, anorexia, etc	



TABLE 4  
Medicinal substances of Mineral Origin & their Uses—(Conid)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
50 SAUNARCALA 59 1, 63, 28, 20, etc., 1, 2, 14 5d 8, 34 C 5, 69, 8, 142, etc., Ka 7, 53 Si 7, 17, 9, 19, etc.	Salt obtained by boiling alkali with myrobolans	(a) External—in various modes of application (b) Internal—in a large number of prescriptions	(a) & (b) Used in a large number of pathological conditions
51 SPILATIKA C 1/4, 22, 17, 125	Quartz	(a) Internal—in linctus as fine powder (b) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Asthma, cough, hiccup (b) As a general tonic
52 SUVARNANĀKṢIKA C 7, 71	Pyrites ore	Internal—in powder after digestion with acid juices	A general remedy in all diseases
53 TĀMRA C 21, 231	Copper	Material for hot fomentation	Variocoele, hard cutaneous swellings
54 TĀMRAKĀṢ C 1/1, 58, 1/4, 22, 17, 126, 24, 246, etc.	Tinely divided copper	(a) External—in eye-oniment (b) Internal—in linctus (c) Internal—in mixture after digestion with plant juices	(a) Eye diseases (b) Accumulation of waste matter in stomach, hiccup (c) General weakness and debility
55 TĀMRAŚILĀJATU C 1/3, 58	Mineral bitumen from ores of copper	Internal—as powder	As a vitalizing tonic
56 TĪKṢA Ś 45 C 1/3, 16	Tempered iron or steel	Internal—in pills after digestion of thin foils of the metal in acid juices	As a vitalizing tonic
57 TILAKAŚIRA Ś 3, 14	Alkaline ash from sesame seeds	External—in ointment	Ringworm, pruritus, papules on the skin surface
58 TRĀPU Ś 5, 74, C 7, 69, Ś 3, 7	Tin	(a) Material for enema tube, etc. (b) Internal—as ingredient of dusting powder	(b) Cutaneous eruptions
59 UDHUḌA-SANDHĀA 54, 1, 503, 1, 8, 141; C 15, 85, 26, 227	Salt obtained from ashes of marine plants	(a) In rectal enema (b) Internal—in medicated ghee (c) Internal—in oil emulsion	(a) Constipation, colic pain, enlarged spleen, abdominal diseases, etc. (b) Discharges of the eye, mouth and ear

60	VAIDURYA G 1/4, 22 4, 79 etc	Beryl (cat = eye)	(a) External—in eye—o niment as powder (b) Internal—in linctus (c) Internal—in aqueous infusion	(a) Eye-diseases (b) Asthma cough, h occup (c) Haemorrhage
61	VAJRA G 7, 22 23, 252	Diamond	Internal—finely powdered and mixed with plant juices	As a general remedy for all ailments
62	VALMIKA MṚTṬIKĀ G 27, 49 51, 54	The deposit of white-ant hills	External—as massaging powder	Spastic paraplegia
63	VIŠAMUŚIKĀ G 23, 253	The anti poison gem	External—to be worn in contact with the skin	Antidote for poisoning
64	VARĀṬAKA G 26, 224	Lime obtained by burning cowrie shells	Internal—as powder suspended in medicated oil	Ear ache

TABLE 5  
*Cereals and Legumes*

ŚŪKADHĀNYA-VARGA (Cereals)

- (1) Varieties of rice — *Raktasali, Mahasali Kalama, Śakuntika, Turpaka Dirghatula Gaura, Panduka, Langula, Śarabhakhya, Promodaka, Itarga, Topanya, Tataka, Havana Pamsu tasya Nai adbhata Srastika, Gaurasastika, Varaka, Uddalaka, Cina Surada Ujyala, Dardra, Gandhana, Kurunda, Vrihi and Patala (Su 27, 6-13)*
- (2) Varieties of millet — *Symaka Hasti tyamaka, Ambhas tyamaka, Nivara Toyoparni, Gavdhuka, Prasantika, Lauhitya Anu, Priyargu, Mukunda Jhritigarmuh, Varuka, Varaka, Śura, Ukhata, and Jurnhya (Su 27, 16-18)*
- (3) Other varieties of cereals — *Toza (barley), Vanyava (bamboo-seeds), Godhuma (wheat), Nandimukhi and Madhuli (Su 27, 19-22)*

ŚAMDHĀNYA-VARGA (Legumes)

*Mudga (green gram), Masā (black gram), Ryamasa (black-eye pea), Kulattha (horse gram), Madhustaka (moth gram), Canaka (chick pea), Aśanra (lentil), Saharenaca (common pea), Tila (sesame), Simbi, Adaka (pigeon-pea), Sardagaya, Aśalmuqa, Kakanda (sword bean), Uma (linseed), Atmagupta (cowage) (Su 27, 23-34)*

TABLE 6  
*Natural Waters*  
JALA-VARGA *Su 27, 197-216*

Name and reference	English translation
ANŪPA-JALA	Water of fresh water lakes
BĀPI-JALA	Water of artificial tanks
HAIMA JALA	Water from melting ice or snow
KŪPA-JALA	Well water
NADYA-JALA	River water
PRASRAVANA-JALA	Water of surface springs and geysers
ŚAILA-JALA	Water of hill or mountain springs
SAROJALA	Water of ponds
ŚĪSIRA	Dew
TAḌGA-JALA	Water of artificial lakes
TOYAD-JALA	Rain water
TUŚĀRA	Snow
VARUṆĀLAYA-JALA	Sea water

TABLE 7  
*Sugar cane Derivatives & Types of Honey*

Name and reference	English translation
<b>RASA VARGA, <i>Su</i> 27, 238-242</b>	Sweet juices and their derivatives
<b>AVAŚOSITA RASA</b>	Sugar-cane juice boiled down to half one third or one fourth of its original bulk
<b>DHAUTA GUḌA</b>	Clarified <i>gudā</i>
<b>GUḌA</b>	Dark brown semi-crystallized cane sugar
<b>IKSU RASA</b>	Sugar cane juice
<b>KHANDA ŚARKARĀ</b>	Candied sugar
<b>KṢUDRA GUḌA</b>	Dark coloured treacle (or molasses)
<b>MADHU ŚARKARĀ</b>	Crystallized honey
<b>MATSYA PINDAKA</b>	Crude granulated sugar
<b>PAUNDRAKA</b>	Sugar cane juice (clarified)
<b>ŚARKARĀ</b>	Crystallized cane sugar
<b>VAMŚAKA</b>	Unclearified sweet juice of the Camel thorn ( <i>Alhagi maurum</i> )
<b>YĀNTRIKA RASA</b>	Mechanically pressed cane juice
<b>MADHU VARGA, <i>Su</i> 27, 243</b>	Honeys
<b>BHRĀMARA</b>	Honey of the <i>Apis dorsata</i>
<b>KSAUDRA</b>	Dark coloured honey from unspecified source
<b>MĀKSIKA</b>	Bee honey
<b>PAUTTIKA</b>	Insect or wasp honey

TABLE 8  
*Milk and Milk-products*  
 PAYOVARGA Sū 27, 217-236

Name and reference	English translation
ĀVIKA GHṚTA	Clarified butter prepared from sheep's milk
ĀVIKA-PAYAS	Sheep's milk
CHĀGA-GHṚTA	Clarified butter prepared from goat's milk
CHĀGA-PAYAS	Goat's milk
DADHI	Sour milk (curds or koumiss)
EKAŚAPHA-PAYAS	Milk from animals with uncloven hooves
GAVYA GHṚTA	Clarified butter from cow's milk
GAVYA-PAYAS	Cow's milk
GHṚTA	Clarified butter from any source, or any preparation containing a major proportion of clarified butter
HASTINĪ-PAYAS	Elephant's milk
KILĀTA	Concentrated milk
MAHIṢĪ-GHṚTA	Clarified butter from buffalo-milk
MAHIṢĪ-PAYAS	Buffalo's milk
MANḌA	Cascin
MANḌAKA	Immature curds (partly soured milk)
MĀNUṢA PAYAS	Human milk
MORAṬA	Thickened milk
NAVANĪTA	Butter
SARA	Coagulum of milk
TAKRA	Dilute buttermilk
TAKRAPINDAKA	<i>Coagulated (solid portion of) buttermilk</i>
UṢṬRĪ-PAYAS	Camel's milk

TABLE 9  
*Vegetable Oils*  
 TAILA-VARGA Su 27, 291 293

<i>Name and reference</i>	<i>English translation</i>
ATASYA TAILA	Linseed oil
ERANĀ TAILA	Castor oil
KUSUMBHA TAILA	Safflower oil
PRIYĀLA TAILA	Oil of the <i>Buchanania Latifolia</i>
SARŚAPA TAILA	Mustard oil
TILA TAILA Su 13 12	Sesame ( <i>Sisamum und cum</i> ) oil

TABLE 10  
*Alcoholic Beverages*  
*MADYA-VARGA Sū 27, 179-193*

Name and reference	English translation
ABHINAVA MADYA	Freshly fermented liquor
ĀKṢIKI	Fermented liquor from the chebulic myrobolan
AMĻAKĀNĪJIKĀ, C 5, 77	Sour fermented liquor from rice gruel
<i>Syn</i> <i>Aaṅjuka</i> <i>Dhanyamla, Sū 15, 7</i> <i>Tupodaka</i>	
ĀRANĀLA, C 15, 116	Sour gruel from fermented boiled rice
ARIṢṬA	Distilled wine for medicinal use
ĀSAVA	General name for distilled wine
ĀSUTA, C 15, 121	Brewed mixture containing <i>Soma</i> plant juice
GAUDA	Rum prepared from crystallized brown sugar
JAGALA	Fermented liquor prepared from unboiled rice
MADHULIKĀ	Clear fermented liquor from <i>Alohua</i> fruits
MADHUSUKTA C 26, 227	Fermented liquor from a mixture of sugar-cane juice, dark brown crude sugar and boiled rice sweetened with honey
MADHVĀSAVA	Rum prepared from honey
MĀDHVĪKA	Fermented liquor sweetened with honey
MADYA	Fermented liquor from barley, etc.
<i>Syn</i> <i>Sura</i>	
MADIRĀ	Distilled wine containing least amount of water (of high alcohol content)
<i>Syn</i> <i>Suramanda</i> <i>Varunimanda, C 5, 92</i>	
MAIREYA	Mixed wine containing equal quantities of rum and fermented (undistilled) wine
MRDAUKA	Fermented liquor from grape juice
PAKVARASA	Fermented liquor from mixture of thickened cane juice and dark brown crude sugar
<i>Syn</i> <i>Sidhu, V 8 140</i> <i>Prasanna, C 26 18</i>	Clear decanted layer of fermented liquors
RASĀSAVA	Fermented liquor of sugar-cane juice
ŚĀRKARĀ	Fermented liquor from cane sugar solution
SAUVIRĀKA	A type of fermented liquor
ŚĪTARASIKA	Fermented liquor from cold (unboiled) sugar-cane juice
SUKTA, C 29, 9	Fermented liquor from mixture of cold sugar cane juice and boiled rice
SURĀSAVA	Wine distilled from fermented liquor
TUSĀMBU	Sour fermented liquor from barley gruel

TABLE 11-A  
Anatomical Terms—General

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ADHARAGUDA, Śa 7, 10	Anus
2 AKSI, Śa 7, 11	Eye
3 AKṢIKANIKĀ, Śa 7, 11	Popus
4 AKṢIKŪṬA Śa 7, 11	Eye balls
5 AKSIVARTMA, Śa 7, 11	Eye lids
6 ĀMĀŚAYĀ, Śa 7, 10	Stomach
7 AMISA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 117	Shoulder blade
8 ĀNANA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 117	Face
9 ANGULA, Śu 26, 67	Finger
10 ANUŚASIRĀ, Śa 7, 13 (29 956 in number)	Capillaries
11 ARATNI, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 107	Bones of the forearm
12 ASRKDHARA, Śa 7, 4	Capillary
13 ĀSYA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 117	Mouth
14 AVATTA Śa 7, 11	Base of the skull
15 BASTIŚIRSA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 117	Lower abdomen
16 BHAGA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 117	Vagina
17 CIBUKA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 107	Chin
18 DANTA, Śa 7, 11	Tooth
19 DANTAVEṢṬAKA Śa 7, 11	Gums
20 DHAMANTĪ, V <sub>1</sub> 5, 9 (200 in number)	Artery
21 GALAŚUNPI, Śa 7, 11	Tonsils
22 GAṆḌA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 105	Cheek
23 GARBHĀŚAYĀ Śa 3, 3	Uterus
24 GOJHIVIKĀ Śa 7, 11	Tongue
25 GRĪVĀ, Śu 20, 8	Front of the neck
26 GUDĀ, Śu 27, 275	Rectal passage
27 GULPHA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 107	Ankle
28 HANU, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 105	Jaw
29 HASTA, V <sub>1</sub> 8, 117	Hand
30 HRDAYA, Śu 17, 3	Heart



TABLE II A  
*Anatomical Terms—General (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern name
31 JANGHĪ Śu 16, 8	Calf
32 JANTRU 17 8, 107	Collar bone
33 JĀNU 17 8, 107	Knee
34 JARĀYU Śr 3 1	Womb
35 KĀḤṢA 1: 8, 103	Arm pit
36 KĀṆḌARA Śu 11, 48	Snew
37 KĀRṆAPĀTRAKA Śr 7, 11	Outer ear
38 KĀRṆAŚAṢKUIIKA Śr 7, 11	Inner ear
39 KĀṬI 17 8, 117	Waist
40 KĒṢA, Śu 20, 11	Hair
41 KĒṢABHŌMI Śu 20, 11	Scalp
42 KĒOMAN Śu 17, 93	Broncho-pneumonia tract
43 KŌṢṬHĀṆCA Śr 7, 10	Alimentary canal
44 KṚKĀṬIKĀ 1: 8, 103	Shape of neck
45 KṢUDRĀNTRA, Śr 7, 10	Small intestines
46 KURṢI Śr 17, 93	Abdomen
47 KUKUNDARA Śr 7, 11	Flanks
48 LĀLĀTA 1: 8 103	Forehead
49 LOMAN 1: 8, 106	Body hair
50 LOMAKOPA, Śr 6, 23	Skin pore
51 MĀMISA Śr 17, 82	Muscles (flesh)
52 MĀRMA Śu 11, 49 (107 in number)	Viscera & tal parts
53 MĀSTIṢKA Ś 9, 80	Cranial matter (brain)
54 MEDAS Śu 16 9	Adipose tissue
55 MEDHRA, Śu 27, 275	Urethra
56 MŪRDHAN Śu 11, 48	Cranium (skull)
57 MŪTRĀŚAṬA 1: 8, 117	Urinary bladder
58 NĀBHI Śu 17, 93	Navel
59 NĀṢA Śu 8, 19	Nose
60 NĀSĀPUTA Śu 8, 19	Nostrils

TABLE 11-A  
*Anatomical Terms—General (contd)*

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
61 NITAMBA, Śa 7, 11	Buttocks
62 OṢṬHA, Śa 7, 11	Lips
63 PĀDA, Śu 26, 67	Feet
64 PĀDAHRDAYA, Śa 7, 11	Soles of the feet
65 PĀDĀNGULA, Śu 26, 67	Toes
66 PAKVĀSAYA, Śu 2, 10	Colon
67 PĀNIHRDAYA, Śa 7, 11	Palms of the hands
68 PĀRSNYA, Vī 8, 107	Heel
69 PARVAN, Śu 26, 8	Joints
70 PINDIKA, Śa 7, 11 ( <i>Pess</i> —Śa, 7, 14) —400 in number	Muscles
71 PLĪHĀ, Śu 17, 93	Spleen
72 PRAPĀNI, Vī 8, 117	Forearm
73 PRAVĀHA, Vī 8, 117	Upper arm
74 PRṢṬHA, Vī 8, 117	Back
75 PURĪSĀDHĀRA, Śa 7, 10	Pelvic colon
76 RASĀYANYA, Vī 5, 8	Capillaries
77 SAKTHI, Śu 20, 8	Thigh-bone
78 SAMVṚTĀSAMVṚTA, Vī 5, 8	Body channel closed at one end
79 SANDHI, Śa 7, 14 (200 in number)	Joint
80 ṢANKHYA, Vī 8, 105	Temples
81. ṢARĪRACCHIDRĀ, Vī 5, 8	Body orifice
82 ŚEFA, Vī 8, 117	Penis
83 ŚIRAS, Śu 17, 3	Head
84 SIRĀ, Vī 5, 9 (700 in number)	Vein
85 ŚLEṢNIABHAVA Śa 7, 11	Lungs
86 SKANDHA, Śu 27, 334	Shoulder
87 SNĀYU, Śu 11, 48 (900 in number)	Tendon, nerve
88 SPHIK, Śu, 21, 15	Hip
89 ŚROṆI, Śa 27, 275	Pelvis
90 STANA, Vī 8, 117	Breast

TABLE 11-A  
*Anatomical Terms—General (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern name
91 STANIMANDALA Śr 4, 16	Arcula
92 STHŪLĀNTRA Śr 7, 10	Large intestines
93 ŚUKRĀŚAYA Śr 2, 19	Seminal vessel
94 SVĀNI, Śr 7, 42	Bodily orifice
95 SVIDAMUKHA, Śr 7, 42	Openings of sweat glands
96 TĀLU Śr 7, 11	Palate
97 TAMAKA Cr 17, 62	Bronchial tract
98 TRĀKA 1, 8, 117	Sacrum
99 UDAGDHARA Śr 7, 4	I puletrous
100 UKHA Śr 7, 11	Avilla
101 UPĀJHIVIKĀ Śr 7, 11	Uvula
102 ŪRU, Śr 16, 8	Thigh
103 UTSIDHA 17 8, 117	Neck
104 UTTARAGUḌA Śr 7, 10	Upper part of the rectal passage
105 VĀNĀSANA Śr 14, 10	Groin
106 VĀPĪVĀHANA, Śr 7, 10	Onientum
107 VĀKA Śr 17, 93	Kidney
108 VĀŚANA Śr 14, 10	Testicles
109 VĀKRT Śr 17, 93	Liver

TABLE 11-B

*Bones in the Human Body*

In the *Caraka Samhita* the total number of *sāthi* (a general term used by Caraka for bones, teeth, nails, hard cartilages and bone sockets) in the human body is said to be 360 which include (*śa* 7, 6)

Name	Number	Modern equivalent
1 AKṢAKA	2	Collar bones
2 AMṢA	2	Cannot be identified with any modern description
3 AMṢA PHALAKA	2	Scapula or shoulder blades
4 ARATNI	4	Radius and ulna of the forearm
5 BĀHUNALAKA	2	Bones of the upper arms
6 BHAGĀSTHI	1	Pubic bone or the sacrum-cum-coccyx
7 DANTA	32	Teeth
8 DANTOLŪKHALA	32	Sockets of the teeth
9 GRIVĀSTHI	15	Bones in the column of neck
10 GULPIA	4	Ankle bones or malleoli
11 HANVASTHI	1	Lower jaw bone
12 HANUMŪLABANDHANA	2	Attachment or binding bones of the lower jaw
13 HASTA MANIKA	2	Bones of the wrists
14 JANĠHĀ	4	Tibia and fibula of the legs
15 JĀNU	2	Knee caps
16 JATRU	1	Cartilage of the wind pipe
17 KAPĀLAKA	2	Elbow-joints
18 NAKHA	20	Nails
19 NĀSIKĀ-GANḌA KŪṬA LALĀṬA	1	Two nasal, two molar and two superciliary ridges of the eye-brows
20 PĀNIPĀDĀNGULYASTHI	60	Digital bones or phalanges of the toes and fingers (56 only)
21 PĀNIPĀDAŚALĀKĀ	20	Metacarpal and metatarsal bones
22 PĀNIPĀDAŚALĀKĀDHIS THĀNA	4	Bases of the metacarpal and metatarsal bones
23 PĀRŚNYASTHI	2	Heel bones
24 PARŚUKĀ	24	Ribs
25 PRŚTHAGATĀSTHI	45	Backbone or the vertebral column
26 ŚANKHYA	2	Temple-bones
27 ŚIRAHKAPĀLA	4	Cranial bones

TABLE 11-B  
*Bones in the Human Body (cont'd)*

Name	Number	Modern equivalent
28 ŚRONIMĪMĀNA	2	Pelvic bones ( <i>os innominatum</i> )
29 STHĪLĀNA	24	Sockets of the ribs
30 STHĪLAKĀRĪBUDĀ	24	Tubercles of the ribs
31 TĀMUKA	2	Hard palate
32 URASASTHĪ	14	Breast bones
33 ŪRUNĀLĀNA	2	Thigh bones

The total number of bones in the human body as given in modern anatomy is 206 only

TABLE 12  
*Physiological Terms*

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ĀMAĞARBHA, <i>Su</i> 6, 10	Embryo (egg)
2 ANTRAPĀKA, <i>Ci</i> 15, 38	Digestive process
3 ANURASĀ, <i>Su</i> 26, 28	Latent taste
4 APARĀ, <i>Śa</i> 6, 23	Placenta
5 APICCHADA, <i>Su</i> 28, 4	Serum
6 ĀRTAVA, <i>Śa</i> 3, 3	Ovum
7 ĀSRU, <i>Ci</i> 26, 23	Lachrymal fluid
8 BĪJAGRAHANA, <i>Śa</i> 2, 23	Fertilization of the ovum
9 DHĀTU, <i>Su</i> 7, 49	Major constituents of the human body
10 DRṢṬI, <i>Su</i> 8, 8	Vision
11 GARBHA, <i>Su</i> 7 39	Conception
12 GHRĀNA, <i>Su</i> 8, 8	Sense of smell
13 HRDAYASPANDANA, <i>Ci</i> 16, 12	Heart beat
14 KĀPHA, <i>Su</i> 16, 9	Phlegm or secretion of mucus
15 KITṬA, <i>Su</i> 28, 3	Secretion or bodily waste products
16 LASI, <i>Su</i> 28, 8	Lymphatic fluid
17 MAJĀ, <i>Su</i> 13, 17	Bone-marrow
18 MĀLA, <i>Śa</i> 7 42	Excretions of the body
19 MASTIṢĪA or MASTULĀṄGA, <i>Su</i> 9, 81, 90	Brain-matter
20 MŪTRA, <i>Su</i> 14, 4	Urine
21 NĀBHINĀPI, <i>Śa</i> 6, 23	Umbilical cord
22 OJA, <i>Su</i> 17, 75	Vital essence
23 PARINĀMAPADYA, <i>Vi</i> 5, 6	Metabolic process
24 PITTA, <i>Su</i> 3, 6	Bile
25 PRĀNA, <i>Vi</i> 5, 6	Life breath
26 PURIṢA, <i>Su</i> 14, 4	Faeces
27 RAJAS, <i>Su</i> 25, 40	Menstrual flow
28 RASA, <i>Su</i> 17, 64	Nutrient body fluid
29 RAKTA, <i>Su</i> 11, 48	Blood
30 RASANĀ, <i>Su</i> 8, 8	Sense of taste

TABLE 12  
*Physiological Terms (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern name
31 RUDHIRASROTAS, Iṭ 5, 6	Blood flow
32 SAMKOCA, Sū 7, 18	Muscular contraction
33 SPARŚA, Sū 8, 8	Sense of touch
34 SROTAS, Iṭ 5, 8	Movement of fluids through channels in the human body
35 ŚROTRA, Sū 8, 8	Sense of hearing
37. ŚUKRA, Iṭ 5, 6	Semen
37 SVEDA, Iṭ 5, 6	Sweat
38 SVEDĀGAMA, Sū 7, 15	Perspiration
39 UDGĀRA, Sū 7, 33	Eructation
40 UDRANA, Śr 4, 16	Erection
41. UPADEHA, Cī 26, 23	Mucus cells
42 VIRYA, Sū 26, 66	Potency

TABLE 13  
Diseases

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ADHIJHIVĀ, <i>Cr</i> 12, 77	Abscess under the tongue
2 AGNIMĀNDYĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Dyspepsia
3 AJĀTODĀKA, <i>Cr</i> 13, 58	Dehydration of the stomach
4 AKṢIBHEDĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 1	Squint eye
5 AKṢIPĀKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Ophthalmitis
6 AKSIROGA, <i>Cr</i> 26, 130 (Ninety six varieties mentioned, but neither named nor described)	Eye-affection
7 ĀLAJĪ, <i>Cr</i> 12, 88	Whitlow
8 ĀMADOṢĀ, <i>1/2</i> 2, 10	Disorders of chyme formation
9 ĀMLAPITTA, <i>Cr</i> 15, 47	Acid dyspepsia
10 ĀNĀHA, <i>Cr</i> 28, 29	Acute constipation
11 ANIDRĀ, <i>Cr</i> 28, 21	Insomnia
12 ANTARĀYĀMĪ, <i>Cr</i> 28, 43	Suff neck
13 ANTRĀPĀNAVIDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 24, 14	Intestinal inflammation
14 ANTRAVRDDHI, <i>Cr</i> 12, 94	Hernia
15 APASMĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 10, 3 (Five types described according to etiology)	Epilepsy
16 APATASTRAKA, <i>Si</i> 9, 12	Convulsions with body bent like a bow (Tetanus)
17 ARDHĀVABHEDA, <i>Si</i> 9, 74	Hemicrania
18 ARBUDA, <i>Cr</i> 12, 87	Non suppurating swelling
19 ARDITA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Facial paralysis
20 AROGAKA, <i>Cr</i> 26, 124 (Six types described according to etiology)	Anorexia
21 ARṢĀ, <i>Cr</i> 14, 7 (Seven types described according to etiology)	Hæmorrhoids
22 ĀŚVĀRI, <i>Cr</i> 26, 36 (Two types according to etiology)	Urinary calculus
23 ASTHIKSAYA, <i>Su</i> 17, 67	Atrophy of bones
24 ĀSYAVIPĀKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Stomatitis
25 ATAКТYĀBHINIVĒṢĀ, <i>Cr</i> 10, 52	Psychic epilepsy
26 ATISĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 19, 4 (a) ĀMĀTISĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 19, 5	Dysentery Dysentery with mucus discharge



TABLE 13  
*Diseases (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern name
(b) RAKTĀTISĀRA, C <sub>1</sub> 19, 70 (Six other types described according to etiology)	Dysentery with blood discharge
27 ATISTHŪLA, S <sub>u</sub> 21, 4	Excessive obesity
28 BHAGANDARA, C <sub>1</sub> 12, 96	Anal fistula
29 CĀŪTASANDHI, C <sub>1</sub> 25, 68	Dislocation
30 DANTABHEDA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 11	Dental schism
31 DANTAMĀMSA VIDRADIH, C <sub>1</sub> 12, 78	Gum boil
32 DANTAŚNITHULYA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 11	Loose teeth
33 DHĀMANĪPRATIGAYA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 177	Dilatation of blood vessels
34 DHANUṢṬAMBILA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 14	Tetanus
35 DURMA, S <sub>u</sub> 17, 73	Neurasthenia
36 EKĀNGAROGA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 11	Monoplegia
37 GALAGANDĀ, C <sub>1</sub> 12, 79	Tumour on the side of the neck
38 GALAGRAHA, S <sub>1</sub> 18, 22	Acute swelling inside the throat
39 GALAPĪKA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 14	Suppurated inflammation in the throat
40 GALAṢUNḌIKĀ, S <sub>u</sub> 18, 20	Tonsilitis
41 GARBIHṢIROGA, S <sub>1</sub> 8, 26	Diseases of pregnancy
42 GRAHANĪDOṢA, C <sub>1</sub> 15, 51 (Four types described according to etiology)	Diarrhoea
43 GRANTHI, C <sub>1</sub> 12, 81	Glandular swellings, varicorels
44 GRDHIRASTI, S <sub>1</sub> 20, 11	Sciatica
45 GUDABHRAVĪṢA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 11	Prolapsed anus
46 GUDAPĪKA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 14	Proctitis of the anus
47 ĠŪLA, C <sub>1</sub> 5, 48 (Six types described according to etiology)	Hardening and swelling of the spleen
48 HRDDRAVA, S <sub>1</sub> 20, 11	Tachycardia
49 HRDROGA, S <sub>u</sub> 17, 6 (Five types mentioned, but not described)	Heart disease
50 HRVMOHA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 11	Cardiac irregularity or heart-block
51 JAKṢA VIKARASAMITHA, A <sub>1</sub> 4, 10	Clysteria
52 JĀLAKAGARDABHA, C <sub>1</sub> 12, 99	Feet due to suppuration
53 JĀNUBHEDA, S <sub>u</sub> 20, 11	Lawber

TABLE 13  
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
54 JĀNUVĪŚLEŚA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Knock knees
55 JĀTHARĀGNIVĪKĀRA <i>I</i> : 6, 12 (Four types named and described according to symptoms)	Morbid appetite
56 JVARA <i>Ci</i> chapter 3 (Eight types described according to etiology which includes <i>sannipata</i> (typhoid) <i>Su</i> 17, 41)	Fever
57 KAKṢĀ <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Herpes
58 KAṆḌU, <i>Ci</i> 29, 17	Pruritus
59 KARNAROGA <i>Ci</i> 26, 127	Diseases of the ear
(a) BĀDHIRYA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 128	Deafness
(b) KARNAŚOPHA <i>Ci</i> 29, 127	Inflammatory swelling inside ear
(c) KARNASRĀVA <i>Ci</i> 26, 127	Pus discharge from the ear
(d) PŪTISRĀVANA <i>Ci</i> 26, 127 (Also eight other types according to symptoms)	Suppuration of the inner the ear
60 KĀSA <i>Ci</i> chapter 18 (Five varieties described according to etiology)	Chronic cough
61 KEŚABHŪMISPHUṬANAM, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Fissures of the scalp
62 KHĀLITVA <i>Su</i> 5, 30	Baldness
63 KHAṢṬATVA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Lameness
64 KLAIBYA <i>Ci</i> 30, 154 (Four types described according to etiology)	Impotency of the male
65 KOTA <i>Su</i> 24, 16	Localized thickening of muscle fibres
66 KRMI <i>Su</i> 19, 9 (Nineteen types according to nature of the parasites)	Parasitic infections
67 KŚĪRA DOṢA <i>Ci</i> 30, 237 (Eleven types according to etiology and symptoms)	Disorder of lactation
68 KURJĀTVA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Hunch back condition
69 KUṢṬHA <i>Ci</i> chapter 7	Chronic skin diseases
(a) ALAŚAKA <i>Ci</i> 7, 23	Itching red papules
(b) GARMADALA <i>Ci</i> 7, 24	Easily bursting itching eruptions
(c) GARMAKUṢṬHA <i>Ci</i> 7, 21	Extensive eczema with thickened dermis
(d) EKAKUṢṬHA <i>Ci</i> 7, 21	Localized eczema
(e) DADRU, <i>Ci</i> 7, 23	Ringworm

TABLE 13  
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
(f) KĀKANA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 20	Malignant growths
(g) KAPĀLA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 14	Erythema
(h) KILĀSA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 173	Fresh leprous lesions
(i) KITINIA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 22	Hard, rough and discoloured dermatosis
(j) MANDALA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 16	Urticarial dermatosis
(k) PĀMLA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 23	Mild leprosy
(l) PUNḌARIKA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 18	Ulcerated dermatosis
(m) RŚYAJIHVAKA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 18	Suppurated dermatosis
(n) ŚĀTARU, <i>Ci</i> 7, 26	Leprous sores gangrene
(o) SIDHILA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 19	Psoriasis
(p) ŚVITRA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 173	Patchy dermatosis
(q) UDUMBARA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 15	Acute, non-healing sores
(r) VICARCIKĀ, <i>Ci</i> 7, 26	Scabies
(s) VIPĀDIRĀ, <i>Ci</i> 7, 22	Dermatosis with fissures in the extremities
(t) VIŚPHOTAKA, <i>Ci</i> 7, 23	Boils
70 LALĀTABHEDA, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Frontal headache
71 LIṄGAPĀKA, <i>Ci</i> 30, 168	Suppuration and sores of the penis
72 MADĀTYĀLA <i>Ci</i> chapter 24 (Six types described according to symptoms)	Chronic alcoholism
73 MADHUMEHA, <i>At</i> 4, 41, <i>Ci</i> 6, 55-56	Diabetes (described as incurable)
74 MAṆSAVLEDA, <i>Sa</i> 20, 14	Softening and degeneration of muscular tissues
75 MANOVIKĀRA, <i>Sa</i> 7, 52	Psychic disorders
76 MASŪRIKĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 93	Fox
77 MEDHIRAPĀKA, <i>Sa</i> 20, 14	Urethritis
78 VRTAGAREBHA, <i>Sa</i> 8, 30	Chronic abortion
79 VIKĀTVA, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Dumbness
80 MUKHAROGA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 119	Oral diseases
81 MŪRCCHĀ, <i>Sa</i> 24, 35 (Five types described according to etiology)	Fainting fits
82 MĪTRAJĀTHĀRA, <i>Sa</i> 9, 30	Retention of urine causing distension of the lower abdomen

TABLE 13  
*Diseases (contd)*

Name and reference	Modern name
83 MŪTRAKROCHRA C 26, 32 (Eight types described according to etiology)	Dysuria
84 MŪTRAKSAYA S 9, 34	Uræmia
85 MŪTRĀTĪTA S 9, 35	Chronic difficulty and delay in micturition
86 MŪTROTSANGA S 9, 34	Blood discharge with urine
87 NĀḌĪVRANA C 25, 56	Sinus of fistula
88 NĀḌĪROGA S 2, 45 (Four types named but not described)	Diseases of new born babies
89 NĀSĀROGA C chapter 26	Diseases of the nasal passage
(a) DUSTAPRATĪŚAYA C 26, 110	Pernicious rhinitis
(b) GHRĀNAPĀKA C 26, 115	Anosmia
(c) NĀSĀRŚAS, C 14, 6	Polypus in nose
(d) NĀSĀRBUDA C 26, 116	Tumour in nose
(e) NĀSĀSRĀVA C 26, 112	Catarrh
(f) NĀSĪŚRGAṬAKA C 26, 111	Atrophy of the sense of smell
(g) PINĀSA C 26, 114	Acute rhinitis
(h) PRATINĀHA C 26, 112	Obstruction in the nasal passage
(i) PŪYARAKTA C 26, 116 (Also eleven other minor variations)	Suppuration inside nose
90 NIDRĀDHIKYA S 20, 17	Hypertonia
91 ŌSA S 20, 14	Heat-stroke
92 OṢṬHABHEDA S 20, 11	Hare-lips
93 PĀDABHRAṂŚĀ S 20, 11	Fallen arch or flat foot
94 PAKṢĀVADHA S 20, 11	Hemiplegia
95 PĀNDUROGA C 16 7	Jaundice
(a) HALIMAKA C 16, 132	Jaundice due to anaemia
(b) KĀMĀLĀ C 16, 51 (Three types described according to etiology)	Jaundice due to intestinal disorders
(c) KUMBHAKĀMĀLĀ C 26, 36	Malignant jaundice
96 PAṄGULYA S 20, 11	Deformed foot club-foot
97 PĀRŚVAVIMARDA S 20, 11	Painful spasms in chest with breathing difficulty

TABLE 13  
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
98 PĪDAKA, <i>Su</i> 17, 82	Diabetic eruptions
(a) ALAṢI, <i>Ci</i> 17, 88	Dry gangrene
(b) JĀLINĪ, <i>Ci</i> 17, 86	Carbuncle with multiple openings
(c) KACCHAPIKĀ, <i>Su</i> 17, 85	Carbuncle with a single opening
(d) ŚĀRIVAKA, <i>Su</i> 17, 84	Circular ulcers
(e) SĀRSAPĪ, <i>Su</i> 17, 87	Large boil, surrounded by small secondary pustules
(f) VIDRADHI, <i>Su</i> 17, 10	Abscesses of the inner organs
(g) VINATĀ, <i>Su</i> 17, 89	Moist gangrene
99 PLĪHĀROGA, <i>Su</i> 19, 4 (Five types described according to etiology)	Splenic diseases
100 PRAMEHA, <i>Ni</i> 4, 8 (Twenty variations including diabetes, described according to symptoms)	Urinary disorders
101 PŪTIGHRĀNATĀ, <i>Su</i> 14, 11	Halitosis
102 RĀJAYAKṢMĀ, <i>Ci</i> 8, 14	Pulmonary consumption
103 RAKTAGRANTHI, <i>Si</i> 9, 41	Tumour in the neck of the bladder
104 RAKTAPITTA, <i>Ci</i> 4, 11 (Seven types described according to etiology)	Haemothermia
105 RETODOṢA, <i>Ci</i> 30, 139 (Eight types described according to symptoms)	Seminal disorders
106 ROHINI, <i>Su</i> 18, 31	Extensive and painful swelling at the base of the tongue
107 ROMĀNTIKĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 92	Small eruptions spread over the entire skin surface
108 ŚĀLUKA, <i>Ci</i> 12, 75	Frightful swelling and inflammation inside throat with stertorous breathing
109 ŚANKHĪABHEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Migraine
110 SARVĀṆGAROGA, <i>Ci</i> 28, 29	General paralysis
111 ŚIROROGA, <i>Su</i> 17, 6 (Five types mentioned, but not described)	Diseases of the head
112 ŚIRAIŚOPHA, <i>Ci</i> 12, 75	Erysipelas of the head
113 SIRĀSTAMBHA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 29	Vascular thrombosis
114 ŚLĪPADĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 98	Elephantiasis of the leg
115 ŚOṆITAKLEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Pernicious anaemia

TABLE 13  
Diseases (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
116 ŚOSA, <i>Ni</i> 6, 11	Wasting diseases
117 ŚOTHA, <i>At</i> 12, 1	Oedema
118 SROTOROGA <i>Vi</i> 5, 8 (Fourteen types named and described according to location)	Diseases of the body fluids and channels
119 SŪRYĀVARTA <i>Su</i> 9, 79	Recurrent neuralgic pain in the head
120 SVARAKSAYA <i>Su</i> 24, 15	Aphonia
121 ŚVĀSA <i>Gi</i> 17, 46 (Five types described according to symptoms)	Asthma
122 ŚVETAMŪTRAVARCASTVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	White and flocculent urine
123 TĀLUVIDRADHI, <i>Gi</i> 12, 77	Abscess of the palate
124 TAMASU, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Asthemia
125 TAMO TIDARŚANA <i>Su</i> 24, 15	Repeated fainting fits
126 TIMIRA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Partial loss of vision
127 TRṢṆĀ, <i>Gi</i> 22, 57 (Five types described according to etiology)	Morbid thirst
128 TVAGAVADĀRANA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Scaly skin
129 UDARAROGA <i>Gi</i> 13, 9	Stomach troubles
(a) CHIDRODARA <i>Gi</i> 13, 42	Perforation of the stomach or intestinal wall
(b) JALODARA, <i>Gi</i> 13, 45	Distension of the abdomen due to fluid secretion
(c) UDARĀVEṢṬA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Cardiac pain originating in stomach
(d) UDĀVARTA <i>Gi</i> 26, 6	Paralysis of the intestines
(e) BADDHAGUDODARA <i>Gi</i> 13, 39	Peritonitis
130 UDARDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Urticaria
131 UNAPADĀNKAUŚANĪYAKAVIKĀRA <i>Vi</i> 3, 4	Epidemic diseases
132 UNMĀDA <i>Gi</i> chapter 9 (Fifteen types described five according to etiology and the others according to symptoms)	Insanity
133 UPAJĪHVIKĀ <i>Gi</i> 12, 77	Acute glossitis
134 UPAKUŚA <i>Gi</i> 12, 78	Gingivitis
135 ŪRUSĀDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Atrophy of the thigh muscles
136 ŪRUSTAMBHA, <i>Gi</i> chapter 27	Paralysis of the thighs

TABLE 13  
*Diseases (contd)*

Name and reference	Modern name
137. UTSANTRA, <i>Gi</i> 25, 58	Displacement of internal organs
138. VĀTABALĀSA, <i>Gi</i> 29, 11 (Three types named)	Rheumatism of the joints
139. VĀTASTĪLĀ, <i>Si</i> 9, 36	Hard tumour in the rectal or urinary passage
140. VIDĀLIKĀ, <i>Gi</i> 12, 76	Angina or quinsy
141. VIDARIKĀ, <i>Gi</i> 12, 89	Bubo in the groins
142. VILOMA, <i>Gi</i> 25, 118	Alopecia
143. VISAMAJVARA, <i>Gi</i> 3, 53 (Six types described according to periodicity)	Recurrent fevers
144. VISARPA, <i>Gi</i> 21, 29 (Seven types described according to etiology)	Acute spreading suppurations
145. VISŪCIKĀ, <i>Vi</i> 2, 10	Choleraic diarrhoea
146. VRADHNA, <i>Gi</i> 12, 94 (Five types described according to etiology)	Permanent swellings
147. VRANA <i>Gi</i> chapter 25 (Forty-four types mentioned, but not all described, including <i>nadicrana</i> )	Wounds, sores
148. VRSANAKSEPA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Crypto-orchitis
149. *YONI-ROGA, <i>Gi</i> chapter 30	Diseases of the reproductive organs
(a) ACARANĀ, <i>Gi</i> 30, 18	Itching growth in the vagina
(b) ANTARMUKHĪ, <i>Gi</i> 30, 29	Inverted uterus
(c) ARAJASKA, <i>Gi</i> 30, 17	Scanty menstrual flow or amenorrhoea
(d) ATICARANĀ, <i>Gi</i> 30, 19	Chronic vaginitis
(e) KARNĪNI, <i>Gi</i> 30, 27	Inflammation of the cervix
(f) MAHAYONI, <i>Gi</i> 30, 35	Prolapsed uterus
(g) PARIPLUTA, <i>Gi</i> 30, 23	Acute vaginitis
(h) PRADARA, <i>Gi</i> 30, 20 (Four types described according to etiology and symptoms)	Menstrual disorders
(i) PRĀKCARANĀ, <i>Gi</i> 30, 20	Deflorative vaginitis
(j) PUTRAGHNI, <i>Gi</i> 30, 28	Chronic abortion
(k) RAKTAYONI, <i>Gi</i> 30, 16	Menorrhagia

\* This term in *Caraka* also includes seminal disorders and impotency in the male, as also diseases of lactation. But these have been mentioned in the present list in their proper order

TABLE 13  
*Diseases (contd)*

Name and reference	Modern name
(l) UDĀVARTINI G 30 25	Dysmenorrhoea
(m) UPAPLUTA C 30 21	Leucorrhoea
(n) VĀMINI C 30 32	Flow of old deposited semen



TABLE 14  
*Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects*

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ABHIGHĀTA, <i>Su</i> 9, 6 (Three types mentioned)	Accidental injuries
2 AJIRNA, <i>Ci</i> 15, 42	Indigestion
3 AKṢIŚŪLA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Eye-ache
4 ĀLĀLANEHA, <i>Ni</i> 4, 10	Discharge of pus with urine
5 ĀLASYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Lassitude
6 ĀMAPITTA, <i>Ci</i> 22, 15	Biliousness
7 AMLAKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Hyperacidity of stomach
8 AMSADĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Local burning sensation
9 AṆGAGANDHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Body odour
10 AṆGĀVADĀRANA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Local fissures on the surface of the body
11 ANTARDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burning sensation
12 APATANAKA, <i>Si</i> 9, 15	Fainting and groaning
13 ARUGI, <i>Ci</i> 8, 60	Distaste for food
14 ASTHUBHAṆGA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 68	Fractures
15 ATIDĀURBALYA, <i>Su</i> 24, 13	Prostration
16 ATIKṚŚĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 10	Extreme emaciation
17 ATISVEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Excessive sweating
18 ATRPTI, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Morbid hunger
19 CHARDI, <i>Ci</i> 20, 4 (Five different types described according to etiology)	Nausea, vomiting
20 CHINNAŚVĀSA, <i>Ci</i> 17, 54	Interrupted breathing
21 DĀVATHU, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Acid eructation
22 DĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burn
23 DANDAKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Convulsion
24 DHŪMODGĀRA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Gaseous eructation
25 DURMANĀS, <i>Su</i> 17, 73	Neurasthenia
26 DUṢṬA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 29	Suppurated condition
27 DVIRETAS, <i>Śa</i> 2, 17	Hermaphrodite condition
28 GANDAMĀLĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 79	Chain of tumours around the neck

TABLE 14  
*Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects (contd)*

Name and reference	Modern name
29 GRIVĀSTAMBHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Rigidity of the neck muscles
30 GUDĀRTISYA, <i>Sū</i> 20, 11	Rectal proctalgia
31 GULPHAGRAHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Sprained ankle
32 HANUBHEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Dislocated jaws
33 HARITATVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Sallow skin
34 HIKKĀ, <i>Ci</i> 17, 21 (Five types described according to symptoms)	Hiccup
35 HRDAYOPALEPA <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive secretion of phlegm
36 JĪVADĀNA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Haemorrhage
37 JVARA, <i>Ci</i> chapter 3 (Eight types described according to etiology)	Rise of body temperature
38 KĀMPA, <i>Su</i> 24, 15	Tremor
39 KANṬHALEPA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive secretion of mucus in throat
40 KARNAKANDU, <i>Ci</i> 26, 128	Itching inside ears
41 KARNANĀDA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 128	Buzzing sound inside ears
42 KARṆAŚŪLA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 127	Ear-ache
43 KARNAVIDĀHA <i>Ci</i> 26, 128	Burning sensation inside ears
44 KAṢĀYĀSYATĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Astringent taste in the mouth
45 KĪALLI, <i>Ci</i> 28, 57	Neuralgic pain in the lower limbs and shoulders
46 KHAṢṬJATVA, <i>Sū</i> 20, 11	Lameness
47 KIKĪṢA, <i>Sū</i> 8, 32	Burning sensation of the vulva and cracking of local skin
48 LAVANĀSYATĀ, <i>Su</i> 24, 14	Saline taste in the mouth
49 LOHITA GANDHĀSYATĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Metallic taste in the mouth
50 MĀDA, <i>Su</i> 24, 27 (Seven types described according to symptoms of intoxicating agents)	Intoxication
51 MĀLĀDHĪKĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive secretion of faecal matter
52 MĀMSADĪHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burning sensation in the muscles
53 MUKHAMĀDHURĀ, <i>Sū</i> 20, 17	Persistent sweet taste in the mouth
54 MUKHAŚOṢA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Dryness of the palate and tongue
55 MUKHASRĀVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive salivation

TABLE 14

*Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern name
56 MŪTRAKAŚĪDA, <i>Vi</i> 9, 28	Dense, turbid and coloured urine
57. PĀDAŚŪLA, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Pain in the foot
58 PĀDASUPTATĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Muscular cramps in the leg
59 PICCHĪNĀ, <i>Sa</i> 17, 4	Contusion
60 PLOṢĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 14	Scorching of the skin
61. PRAMĪLA, <i>Sa</i> 24, 12	Torpor of the body
62 PRṢṬILAGRAHĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Stiffness of the back
63 PŪTIMUKHĪTĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 14	Foetid smell from the mouth
64 PŪTYĀŚYATĀ, <i>Sa</i> 24, 11	Putrid taste in the mouth
65 RAJONĀŚĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Suppressed menstrual flow
66 ŚANMIRMEHA, <i>At</i> 4, 10	Excessively slow micturition
67 ŚANDHĪ or ŚANDILAYONI, <i>At</i> 30, 31	Gynandroid condition in the female
68 SĀNDRAVĪHA, <i>At</i> 4, 10	Viscous urine
69 SĀNDRAPRASĪDĀVĪHĪ, <i>At</i> 4, 10	Sedimented urine
70 ŚĪPIHĀSĀMBĪHĪ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Prapism
71 SIKATĀVĪHĪ, <i>At</i> 4, 10	Gravel particles in urine
72 ŚIRORUKĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Headache
73 ŚOṢĀ, <i>At</i> 6, 11	Atrophied condition
74 ŚŌTHĀ, <i>Vi</i> 12, 1	Oedema
75 ŚŌCĪMUKHĪ, <i>At</i> 30, 31	Constriction of the cervix
76 ŚUKRAVĪHĪ, <i>At</i> 4, 10	Passing of semen with urine
77 STAMBĪHĪ, <i>At</i> 28, 29	Spastic condition
78 SUPTI, <i>At</i> 27, 16	Cramps or temporary paralysis
79 ŚĀMĀTHU, <i>At</i> 12, 12 (the types described according to etiology)	Swellings
80 ŚVITTABHĪSSĀSTĪ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 17	Palor of the skin
81 TĀMAHPRĀVĒṢĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 11	Total unconsciousness
82 TĀNDURĀTTHĪKĀ, <i>At</i> 24, 13	Extreme emaciation
83 TIKTĀVĪLODĪKĀNĀ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 14	Excess and mal-ejaculation
84 TIKTĀŚYATĪ, <i>Sa</i> 20, 15	Excess taste in the mouth

TABLE 14

*Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects (contd)*

Name and reference	Modern name
85 TRIKAGRAHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Neuralgic pain in sacral region
86 TVAGDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burning sensation of skin
87 UDAKAMEHA, <i>Ne</i> 4, 10	Excessive volume of urine
88 UDVRTTA, <i>Ct</i> 25, 58	Swelling
89 UPAVEṢṬAKA, <i>Śa</i> 8, 26	Displacement of the foetus
90 UṢMĀDHIKYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Very high temperature
91 VĀGBHANGA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Failing speech
92 VĀMANATVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Dwarfism
93 VARTMASAMKOCA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Retracted eyelids
94 VARTMASTAMBHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Rigidity of eyelids
95 VĀTABASTI, <i>Śi</i> 9, 37	Painful retention of urine
96 VĀTIKAṢANDHA, <i>Śa</i> 2, 21	Eunuch condition in males
97 VEPATHU, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Shivering
98 VIDĀHA, <i>Śi</i> 10, 95	Suppurated swelling
99 VIJYUTA, <i>Ct</i> 25, 70	Dislocation
100 VIKṢEPA, <i>Ct</i> 23, 33	Muscular rigor
101 VIṢA, <i>Ct</i> chapter 23	Toxicosis, poisoning
(a) ĀMAVIṢA <i>Ct</i> 15, 46	Food poisoning
(b) GARAVIṢA or DOṢĪVIṢA <i>Ct</i> 23, 14	Poisoning from inorganic substances
(c) JANGAMAVIṢA, <i>Ct</i> 23, 9	Poisoning due to bites
(d) STHĀVARAVIṢA <i>Ct</i> 23, 11	Poisoning due to vegetable roots and bulbs
102 VIVARNATĀ, <i>Su</i> 24, 13	Depigmentation of the skin
103 YONIṢOṢA, <i>Ct</i> 30, 33	Dryness of the vaginal passage

TABLE 15  
*Therapeutical, Surgical, and Chemical Terms (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
30 VAMANA, <i>Su</i> 7, 15	Emesis
*31 BANDHANA, <i>Su</i> 17, 4	Ligature
*32 BASTIKARMA, <i>Su</i> 1, 86	Application of enema
33 VENIKA, <i>Ci</i> 23, 38	Tourniquet
34 VINNĀSANA, <i>Vi</i> 6, 16	Psychiatric treatment
35 VIRECANA, <i>Su</i> 7, 15	Purgung
36 VYĀDHANA <i>Su</i> 11, 55	Surgical puncturing
<b>Chemical Terms</b>	
1 AMLA, <i>Su</i> 6, 11	Acid
2 ATAILA, <i>At</i> 8, 150	Oils other than vegetable oils
3 DHĀTUMĀLA <i>Ci</i> 16, 74	Metallic ores or corroded metals
4 KṢĀRA, <i>Su</i> 3, 14	Alkaline substance
5 LAVANA, <i>Ci</i> 10, 44	Salt
6 LOHA, <i>Ci</i> 23, 103	Metal
7 RĀGA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 28	Dye
8 SNEHA, <i>Su</i> 13, 4	Oil or fat
9 TAILA, <i>At</i> 8, 150	Vegetable oil

\* Nos 31 and 32 have not been placed in their proper alphabetical order through mistake

TABLE 17  
*Terms for Physicochemical Processes*

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
1 ANTARDHŪMA <i>Gr</i> 15, 174	Combustion in closed vessel (internal combustion)
2 AVASIŪCANA <i>Vs</i> 7, 25	Moistening
3 AVISAMPLAVANA, <i>Sa</i> 6, 23	Flushing in a current of liquid
4 BHĀVANA <i>Vs</i> 7, 16	Impregnating with liquid
5 BHRSTA <i>Su</i> 4, 15	Roasting
6 DĀHANA <i>Gr</i> 15, 17	Combustion
7 DRAVA <i>Sa</i> 8, 41	Solution
8 GATARASA <i>Vs</i> 7, 17	Evaporated residue
9 JARJARĪKARANA <i>Gr</i> 26, 244	Trituration
10 JUṢA <i>Ni</i> 8, 136	Liquid extract
11 JVALANA <i>Su</i> 12, 8/3	Ignition
12 KALKA <i>Sa</i> 4, 7	Paste
13 KHEṬABHŪTA <i>Sa</i> 4, 9	Coagulated
14 KHINNA <i>Su</i> 27, 254	Boiled
15 LEHA <i>Vs</i> 8, 136	Tincture
16 MANTHANA <i>Vs</i> 5, 22	Churning
17 MRDUPĀKA <i>Su</i> 27, 275	Mild heating
18 NISKĀTHANA <i>Gr</i> 15, 174	Evaporation to dryness
19 PARIPŪYANA <i>Vs</i> 7, 26	Straining solids from solid-liquid mixtures
20 PĀTANA <i>Gr</i> 26, 59	Distillation-precipitation
21 PHĀNTA, <i>Su</i> 4, 7	Infusion
22 PHENA <i>Vs</i> 7, 23	Foam or froth
23 PHENAMĀLĀ <i>Gr</i> 23, 110	Effervescence
24 PIṢṬASVEDANA <i>Gr</i> 1/1, 58	Steaming of solids
25 PRASĀDĀ <i>Gr</i> 4, 80	Clear supernatant liquid
26 SĀDHANA <i>Vs</i> 8, 140	Boiling
27 SĀMYOGA <i>Ni</i> 5, 22	Chemical combination
28 SĀNDRA <i>Sa</i> 6, 16	Viscous
29 ŚAUCĀ <i>Vs</i> 5, 22	Clarification of turbid liquid

TABLE 17

*Terms for Physicochemical Processes (contd.)*

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
30 SIŒCANA Śs 8, 19	Addition of water
31 ŚITĪBHŪTA Īt 7, 26	Cooled
32 ŚOŚANA Īt 7, 22	Decucation
33 SRĪTA Śs 4, 7	Macerated with liquid
34 SRŪTA C 15, 172	Percolated with water
35 SUKŚMALAGŪRNA Īt 7, 22	Impalpable powder
36 SUPŪTA C 1/3, 3	Filtered liquid
37 TAILAPRAPIDANA Īt 7, 25	Extraction of oily matter
38 UDGHRTYA Śs 8, 41	Suspension of solids in liquids
39 UPAHITA Īt 8, 140	Intimately mixed
40 UPASAMSKARANA Īt 8, 140	Filtration
41 UPASOŚANA Śs 12, 8/3	Evaporation
42 UPASVEDANA C 1/2, 14	A special process of distillation
43 VIGATASNEHA Īt 7, 22	Extracted from fatty or oily matter
44 VIRŒKŚANA Śs 5, 4	Dehydration

TABLE 18  
*Mechanical and Physical Terms*

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
1 ĀKUṢṢANA Śa 7, 16	Contraction
2 AVAGĀḤANA I: 6, 16	Immers on
3 AVAGHAṬṬANA I: 7, 17	Vigorous strring
4 AVALEPANA V: 7, 23	Surface coating
5 CUSANA G: 23, 26	Suction
6 DHĀRANA Śa 7, 16	Retention
7 EKĀVARTĀ G: 23, 109	Spiral
8 GĀMĀNA Śa 7, 16	Motion
9 GRAHANA N: 5, 22	Measurement
10 KṢODANA V: 7, 22	Pulverization
11 MĀRGA Śa 6, 4	Trajectory or orbit
12 PARICCHĀYĀ In 7, 9	Penumbra, aura
13 PARINĀHA Ś: 3, 7	Circumference
14 PARYANTA V: 8, 117	Distance between extreme points
15 PRAPĪDANA V: 7, 25	Rubbing
16 PRASĀRANA Śa 7, 16	Expansion
17 PRASTARANA I: 7, 22	Spreading in layer
18 PRERANA Śa 7, 16	Impulse
19 SANTĀNAGATI Śa 12, 8/3	Continuous motion
20 SUṢIRA Ś: 12, 7	Porous
21 TATTVA Śa 1, 55	Reflected image
22 TRIDANḌA Śa 1, 46	Tripod
23 UNMARDANA N: 6, 16	Abrasion
24 UPĀṆGA Śa 5, 86	Lubrication
25 VYĀMA Śa 14, 43	Unit of length



TABLE 19  
Weights and Measures  
(Ka 12, 87-97)

The smallest unit of weight is that of a *Dhams* (minute particle)

6 DHAMSI	1 MARICI
6 MARICI	1 SARSAPA (Mustard seed)
8 SARŚAPAS	1 TANḌULA
2 TANḌULAS	1 DHĀNYAMAŚA
2 DHĀNYAMĀSAS	1 YAVA
4 DHĀNYAMĀŚAS	1 ANḌIKA
4 ANḌIKAS	1 MĀŚAKA or DHĀNYAKA
3 MĀŚAKAS	1 ŚANA
2 ŚAÑAS	1 DANKSANA or KOLĀ or VADARA
2 DANKŚAÑAS	1 KARSA or SVARNA or AKSA or PICU or VIDĀLAPĀDAKA or PĀNITALA or TIN- DUKA or KAVALAGRAHA
2 KARSAS	1 ŚUKTI or AŚTAMIKA
4 KARSAS	1 PALA or MUŚTI or PRAKUṆCANA or CATURTHIKA or ŚODAŚIKA or ĀMRA
2 PALAS	1 PRASRTA or AŚTAMANA
4 PALAS	1 AÑJALI or KUḌAVA
4 KUḌAVAS	1 PRASTHA
4 PRASTHAS	1 ĀḌAKA or PATRA
8 PRASTHAS	1 KĀMSA
4 KĀMSAS	1 DROṆA or CARMANA or NALVANA or KALASA or GHATA or UNMANA
2 DROṆAS	1 ŚURPA or KUMBHA
2 ŚURPAS	1 GONI or ĀHĀRI or BHĀRA
32 ŚURPAS	1 VĀHA
Also 100 PALAS	1 TULĀ

Later commentators have equated the *Karṣa* to 2 modern *Tolas*. This makes the *Tula* equal to 9.33 kilograms.

TABLE 20  
*Terms for Physical Properties*  
 (See 25, 36, 26, 11)

Name	Modern equivalent
1 DRAVA	Liquid, melt
2 GURU	Heavy
3 KATHINA	Hard, solid
4 KHARA	Rough
5 LAGHU	Light
6 MANDA	Mild, weak
7 MRDU	Soft
8 PICCHILA	Slippery
9 RŪĪṢA	Dry
10 SĀNDRA	Viscid
11 SARA	Mobile, fluid
12 ŚĪTA	Cold
13 ŚLAKṢNA	Smooth, polished
14 SNIGDHA	Oil
15 STHĪRA	Firm
16 STHŪLA	Stout
17 SUKṢMA	Fine
18 TĪKṢNA	Sharp
19 UṢNA	Hot
20 VIŚADA	Scattering

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- 2 Edited by Kavirāja Gangadhara (complete text with commentary)—*Jalpākalpāra* Vols I, II, III Published by Dharanidhar Roy, Kaviraj First edition, Berhampore, Bengal, 1878, Second edition, Calcutta, 1880-81
- 3 Edited by Harunatha Viśarada (complete text with Cakrapāṇi Datta's commentary), published by Viśarada Ausadhalay, Calcutta 1892
- 4 Edited by Abinash Chandra Kaviratna (incomplete text with Chakrapāṇi Datta's commentary), published by the editor from Jyotish Prakash Jantrālaya, Calcutta, 1884-1888
- 5 Edited by Jāḍavajī Trīkamjī Āchārya (complete text with Chakrapāṇi Datta's commentary), published by Nirmay Sagar Press, Bombay, 1933, Third Edition, Bombay, 1941
- 6 Edited by Jyotishchandra Saraswati (text incomplete), published by S K. Saraswati from Indian Press, Benaras, 1937
- 7 Edited by Haridatta Sastri (text of Caraka Samhitā with Cakrapāṇi Datta's *Āyurvedadīpikā* with editor's commentary) Published by Motilal Banarsidas, Lahore, 1940-41
- 8 Edited by Shree Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Society (with introduction, commentary and indices, and with English, Hindi and Gujrati translations) Published by the Society in six volumes, Jammagar, 1949

COMMENTARIES ON THE *Caraka Samhitā*

- 1 *Carakanyāsa* by Bhāṭṭara Haricandra (6th century A D) Mentioned in MS No 13092 in the Government Oriental MSS Library, Madras
- 2 *Carakapāñjika* by Ācārya Svāmī Kumāra (6th century A D) MS No 13091 in Government MSS Library, Madras, MS No R5392 in the Palace Library, Jammagar
- 3 *Nirantarepāda* by Jejjata (9th century A D) Edited by Haridatta Sastri printed and published by Motilal Banarsidas, Lahore 1940-41
- 4 *Caraka candrika* by Gayadasa (10th century A D) Mentioned in Dallana's *Āibandhosaṃgraha*
- 5 *Āyurvedadīpikā* or *Carakadīparjātika* by Cakradatta (Cakrapāṇi Datta), 11th century A D  
(i) Edited & published by N N Sengupta and B C Sengupta, Calcutta 1849-1855  
(ii) Edited by Harinath Viśarada, Calcutta, 1892
- 6 *Carakāṭṭāpāradīpikā* and *Tattvācandrika* by Śivādasa Sena (15th century A D) MS No 47 in the Palace Library, Jammagar
- 7 *Madhukosa* by Vijayarākṣita and Śrīkantha Datta (circa 17th century A D), edited by Jāḍavajī Trīkamjī Āchārya Published by Nirmay Sagar Press, Bombay, 1933
- 8 *Carakopāṣkara* by Jogindra Nath Sen Published by the author from the Vidyodaya Press, Calcutta, 1920

## TRANSLATIONS

- 1 Tibetan—date unknown, translator unknown
- 2 Persian—earlier than 8th century A D This version was retranslated into Arabic by Abdulla bin Ali of the 9th century
- 3 Arabic—8th or 9th century, translated from original Sanskrit by Alī ibn zayn, quoted by Al Biruni
- 4 Hindi—by A S Sarma, 1903, S G Ayurvedic Society, Jammagar, 1949
- 5 English—(incomplete)—by A C Kaviratna 1912
- 6 Urdu—by Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Lahore, 1913
- 7 Gujarati—by J D Dave 1913 S G Ayurvedic Society Jammagar, 1949
- 8 Bengali—by J S Sarkar 1924
- 9 Marathi—by V P Krishnasastri, 1926
- 10 Telugu—by Vamvilas Press Madras, 1935
- 11 English (complete)—by S G Ayurvedic Society, Jammagar, 1949

## ERRATA

Page vi, line 27 from the top, <i>for</i> Sciences,	<i>read</i> Sciences
„ 2, „ 19 „ „ „ „ slokas	„ <i>slokas</i>
„ 27, „ 5 „ „ „ <i>Jwaniya</i>	„ <i>Jwaniya</i>
„ 30, „ 4 „ „ „ PRASAH-VARGA	„ PRASAHA VARGA
„ 52, „ 17 „ „ „ (column 4) <i>for</i> ringworms	„ ringworm,
„ 88, „ 16 „ „ „ (column 2) „ souredmilk	„ soured milk